



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

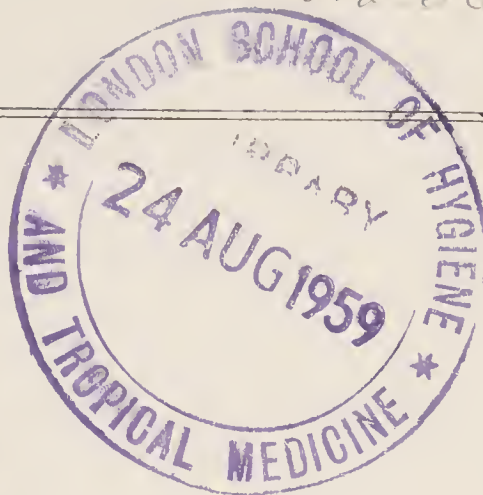
on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1956



J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1956, which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/57.

The estimated civil population at the middle of the year was 273,000 a decrease of 1,000 compared with a decrease of 100 during the previous year.

The Birth Rate has increased to 15·6 against 15·3 for the previous year. This compares with a rate of 15·6 for the large towns (14·9 in the previous year).

The Death Rate at 11·1 was 0·3 lower than last year. The rate for the large towns was 11·6 which is the same rate as in 1955.

There was one Maternal Death during the year compared with three during 1955.

The infant Mortality Rate was 26·6 compared to 31 in 1955. This is a new low record. The main causes remain as in last year, congenital deformity, prematurity and respiratory diseases, with especial emphasis on the former two.

For the fifth year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the city. Immunisation against Poliomyelitis was commenced during the year. Out of an estimated number of 36,000 children in the age groups covered by the scheme, consent forms for only 5,841, i.e. 16% were received. I make no comment on the fact that the percentage returns was much higher where the form actually reached the parent without any effort on their part, and was much lower where they had to fetch a consent form from a clinic or this office.

Owing to very limited deliveries of the vaccine and the stopping of the vaccinations during the summer months only 484 were completed by the end of the year.

Once again I wish to draw your attention to the excellent reports of Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Consultant and Dr. E. Posner, the Medical Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, which shows the very good work being done in the prevention and treatment of the tuberculosis, and the aftercare of the patient. The reduction in incidence of Tuberculosis found on repeat surveys in Industry is an excellent indication of the value of these surveys. Much work has been done on new hoods and dust extraction plant in the pottery industry and the reduction in silicosis will be greatly enhanced by the full introduction of these most modern hoods into all factories.

Slum Clearance has continued during the year and 1,833 houses have been dealt with; 378 by Demolition or Closing Orders and 1,455 represented in Clearance Areas. From 1953 to the end of 1956 a total of 4,360 houses have been dealt with in these ways.

Perhaps the two most important pieces of legislation during the year have been the Clean Air Act and the commencement of operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations (1955) which became law on the 1st January, 1956. The latter should give us considerably more control over Food Hygiene and should be of great help.

The Clean Air Act is the first major step towards the cleansing of our atmosphere and will be brought into force gradually. We welcome it and seek the co-operation of industrialists and householders alike to give clean air over our City.

All the services continue to run efficiently and I wish to pay tribute to all our staff who work so well and so happily together.

I wish to thank whole-heartedly the General Practitioners of this area for their ready co-operation in so many ways, also the Clerk to the Stoke-on-Trent Executive Council; the Chairman and members of the Local Medical Committee; the Secretary and many members of the Hospital Management Group Staff and the Consultants in the area who have helped us so readily.

Our work touches on that of many other departments and we depend greatly on the co-operation we receive from them. It has readily been given and I gladly record my thanks.

I would like to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the staff of the Health Department our appreciation of the help and interest of our Chairman, Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker and of the members of the Health Committee throughout.

My grateful thanks and acknowledgement of excellent service are sincerely due to the members of the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLEBE STREET,
STOKE-ON-TRENT.

October, 1957

Health Committee at December, 1956

CHAIRMAN (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—Councillor Rev. A. Perry

Alderman A. Hollins, J.P.

Alderman H. Leason, J.P.,
A.M.I.E.E.

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin

Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater, M.P.

Alderman G. J. Timmis,
O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor W. Bailey, J.P.

Councillor H. Brown

Councillor S. Capewell

Councillor W. J. Eardley, J.P.

Councillor L. R. Godwin, J.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. M. Hancock

Councillor (Mrs.) F. Jones

Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow

Councillor J. Ruane

Councillor (Mrs.) M. Tyler, B.E.M.

Councillor K. G. Wright

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

WILLIAM ROSE PLEWS, L.R.C.P., L.A.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., R.C.O.G.,
D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

ELIZABETH P. MCFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch. (*Resigned 9.6.56*)

AGNES J. H. STONE, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZABETH HAWKINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (*Resigned*
30.11.56)

ALISON MARGARET BATTEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Appointed 1.9.56*)

Chest Consultant (Part Time)

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physicians (Part Time),

CHARLES McBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

SYBIL MARTYN JOHNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

D. HURST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM

PART 1.



VITAL STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 273,000 at the middle of 1956. This figure is a decrease of 1,000 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1951 gave the population figure as 275,115.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Census 1951
TUNSTALL	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,486
BURSLEM	41,566	42,462	43,368	36,631
HANLEY	66,255	67,876	66,199	51,126
STOKE	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,245
FENTON	25,626	26,718	26,154	20,631
LONGTON	37,479	42,629	44,297	53,062
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	20,894	24,438	42,934
TOTALS	234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, and in 1951 was 12·98.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, and in 1951 was 74,278. The number of inhabited dwellings at the present time is estimated at 85,452.

During the year 1956, 2,233 dwellings were certified for habitation ; in addition, existing premises were converted to provide five additional units of accommodation; 2,054 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 179 dwellings were built by private owners, and the conversions mentioned were carried out by private owners.

TABLE 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census.

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population at Census 1951
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	10,518
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	5,852
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	9,116
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	5,513
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	11,559
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	6,167
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	7,015
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	6,377
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	7,246
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	8,358
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	8,130
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,061
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	6,753
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	5,993
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	7,585
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	11,822
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,239
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	6,661
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	7,140
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	5,390
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	18,523
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,101
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	13,990
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	10,426
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,234
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	20,412
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	19,545
28	3,106.00	7,505	10,578	23,389
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	275,115

Since the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24, the estimated population in wards as at mid 1956 is not comparable to the above table and is shown separately in the following table.

TABLE 2—Population in Existing Wards.

Ward			Estimated Population Middle of 1956
1	..	..	10,515
2	..	..	11,276
3	..	..	13,249
4	..	..	8,494
5	..	..	10,484
6	..	..	8,595
7	..	..	11,856
8	..	..	11,080
9	..	..	11,677
10	..	..	10,097
11	..	..	10,781
12	..	..	11,176
13	..	..	10,753
14	..	..	10,875
15	..	..	11,575
16	..	..	14,079
17	..	..	10,063
18	..	..	11,592
19	..	..	10,062
20	..	..	16,339
21	..	..	8,908
22	..	..	12,126
23	..	..	12,906
24	..	..	14,442
TOTAL ..			273,000

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1957 was £2,582,132, compared with £2,477,054 at 1st April, 1956.

Product of 1d. Rate, £10,216 as compared with £9,780 in 1956.

BIRTHS

There were 4,248 births registered and allotted to the City in 1956 giving a birth rate of 15·6 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·94 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate, it becomes 14·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 15·6 per thousand, and for England and Wales 15·6.

The recorded rate is 0·3 higher than in 1955.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,036 to 1,000. For the year 1955 the ratio was 1,074 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,214. In the previous year it was 1,057, a difference of 157, the number of births registered being 68 more than in 1955, while the number of deaths was 89 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 163 or 3·72 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 141 or 3·26 per cent. in the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 131 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 26 were attended by midwives, 6 by medical practitioners and 99 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 134.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1956 as 134 it is equal to 3·06 per cent. of the total births. In 1955, there were 126 still-births, equal to 2·92 per cent.

TABLE 3
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1956 and previous years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS				Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages		
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate	
1947	270,200	6,876	6,360	23.5	3,551	13.1	400	126	391	61	3,277	12.1	
1948	273,600	5,995	5,460	20.0	3,191	11.5	353	108	227	42	2,946	10.7	
1949	274,500	5,653	5,139	18.7	3,558	12.9	506	165	175	34	3,167	11.5	
1950	275,800	5,457	4,697	17.0	3,580	13.0	569	135	201	43	3,146	11.4	
1951	272,600	5,081	4,318	15.8	4,117	15.1	611	140	144	33	3,506	12.9	
1952	272,300	5,255	4,453	16.4	3,483	12.8	571	142	172	28	3,084	11.3	
1953	273,700	5,448	4,503	16.4	3,503	12.8	572	65	126	28	2,996	10.9	
1954	274,100	5,192	4,273	15.6	3,565	13.0	600	57	142	33	3,022	11.0	
1955	274,000	5,295	4,180	15.3	3,685	13.5	645	83	129	31	3,123	11.4	
1956	273,300	5,265	4,248	15.6	3,638	13.3	664	60	113	27	3,034	11.1	

TABLE 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	138	13·1	98	9·3	22
2	..	..	130	11·5	268	23·8	31
3	..	..	274	20·7	104	7·8	29
4	..	..	124	14·6	98	11·5	24
5	..	..	119	11·4	135	12·9	25
6	..	..	135	15·7	142	16·6	15
7	..	..	165	13·9	120	10·1	18
8	..	..	121	10·1	95	8·6	17
9	..	..	133	11·4	149	12·8	30
10	..	..	158	15·5	122	12·1	13
11	..	..	192	17·8	95	8·8	31
12	..	..	133	11·9	130	11·6	38
13	..	..	158	14·7	141	13·1	44
14	..	..	178	16·4	142	13·1	51
15	..	..	158	13·6	134	11·6	6
16	..	..	435	30·9	81	5·8	37
17	..	..	113	11·2	125	12·4	35
18	..	..	193	16·6	113	9·7	21
19	..	..	126	12·5	104	10·3	32
20	..	..	314	19·2	136	8·3	48
21	..	..	116	13·0	111	12·5	0
22	..	..	142	11·7	133	11·0	14
23	..	..	200	15·5	121	9·4	20
24	..	..	293	20·3	137	9·5	10
Whole City			4,248	15·6	3,034	11·1	27

TABLE 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	..	32.5	17.1	149
1911	..	31.3	19.6	203
1912	..	31.2	15.9	128
1913	..	31.9	18.7	169
1914	..	31.6	17.4	144
1915	..	26.9	18.4	147
1916	..	23.9	16.8	126
1917	..	20.8	16.5	116
1918	..	22.3	20.3	111
1919	..	22.5	16.2	111
1920	..	30.9	12.8	93
1921	..	29.0	14.8	134
1922	..	25.9	14.3	115
1923	..	24.6	12.7	93
1924	..	23.7	13.5	101
1925	..	22.9	13.5	106
1926	..	21.7	12.5	101
1927	..	21.2	13.4	99
1928	..	19.6	11.7	87
1929	..	19.0	15.1	105
1930	..	19.9	11.7	70
1931	..	18.8	13.1	100
1932	..	17.2	12.1	88
1933	..	16.2	12.9	89
1934	..	16.7	11.7	85
1935	..	16.6	12.3	83
1936	..	16.8	12.4	74
1937	..	16.7	13.1	81
1938	..	16.4	11.3	52
1939	..	16.3	12.3	61
1940	..	17.0	13.2	61
1941	..	17.5	12.4	63
1942	..	18.9	11.9	49
1943	..	20.6	12.7	62
1944	..	21.4	11.6	51
1945	..	19.8	11.9	50
1946	..	22.2	12.1	55
1947	..	23.5	12.1	61
1948	..	20.0	10.7	42
1949	..	18.7	11.5	34
1950	..	17.0	11.4	43
1951	..	15.8	12.9	33
1952	..	16.4	11.3	28
1953	..	16.4	10.9	28
1954	..	15.6	11.0	33
1955	..	15.3	11.4	31
1956	..	15.6	11.1	27

TABLE 6

Vital Statistics compared with those of the 160 large towns and England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1952	11·3	12·1	11·3	16·4	16·9	15·3	28	31	27	1,369
1953	10·9	12·2	11·4	16·4	17·0	15·5	28	31	27	1,507
1954	11·0	12·0	11·3	15·6	16·8	15·2	33	29	26	1,251
1955	11·4	11·6	11·7	15·3	14·9	15·0	31	25	25	1,057
1956	11·1	11·6	11·7	15·6	15·6	15·6	27	24	24	1,214

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1956 was 3,638. This gives a death rate of 13·3 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,069 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,034 (1,632 males and 1,402 females), and the death rate 11·1 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1·31 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14·5 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 11·6 per 1,000 and for the whole of England and Wales, 11·7.

The death rate of 11·1 per 1,000 was 0·3 lower than that of 1955.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was the same in 1956 as in 1955.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1955	1956
Tubercular Diseases	80	62
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	87	60
Bronchitis	243	188
Pneumonia	106	114
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	1,002	964
Cancer	512	543
Violence	125	121
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	21	24
Influenza	18	6

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1955	1956
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0
Measles	3	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	1	2

Lead Poisoning

No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 543, an increase of 31 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1·989 and in England and Wales the rate was 1·668.

TABLE 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1956.

Causes of Death		WARDS																																									
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..		51	47	138	130	56	48	47	51	81	54	72	70	64	56	55	40	81	68	77	45	59	36	58	72	72	69	79	63	74	60	44	37	73	52	57	56	64	40	68	68		
Tuberculosis—respiratory ..		3	—	1	—	1	5	2	1	2	—	1	3	3	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis—other ..		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilitic disease ..		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stomach ..		2	—	4	2	4	3	1	2	5	2	3	3	—	4	—	3	2	4	2	—	1	3	1	2	2	—	2	3	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	5	4	5	1	5	3	
Lung, Bronchus ..		7	2	7	—	2	—	7	—	6	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	5	—	10	1	3	1	5	1	4	—	1	—	—	8	—	3	—	5	—	5	2	
Breast ..		—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus ..		—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..		3	5	12	16	—	—	5	6	8	2	7	8	7	7	6	3	6	5	3	3	6	3	4	4	5	3	7	7	4	3	3	3	6	1	4	2	3	5	8	8		
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diabetes ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..		5	6	15	16	8	9	1	4	9	14	3	12	7	8	3	7	6	8	8	7	2	5	5	16	8	16	9	8	7	14	5	10	7	4	9	5	6	—	6	6		
Coronary Disease, Angina ..		9	9	18	10	10	7	8	3	8	4	11	3	9	8	11	3	12	3	7	3	6	3	9	9	14	7	10	4	16	4	3	3	15	6	7	7	14	5	10	—		

TABLE 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1956.

[illegible]

TABLE 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1956—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	1	3	1	1	—	4	1	1	42	52	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	11	16	18	15	23	12	14	26		
Other Heart Disease ..	10	13	10	9	11	10	14	226	259	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	8	29	32	62	57	124	77	69	146		
Other Circulatory Disease ..	—	4	5	3	4	6	6	84	90	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	19	11	25	30	37	22	46			
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	1		
Pneumonia ..	1	5	1	—	3	1	3	55	59	114	6	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	13	7	9	13	23	27	28	57		
Bronchitis ..	7	5	7	2	6	3	2	127	61	188	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	2	48	12	41	14	32	31	11	42		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	—	1	2	1	5	—	3	67	21	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	34	5	17	5	14	10	28	7	35		
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	18	8	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	7	2	4	8	12		
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	8	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	1	1	3	4		
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	1	6	7	
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	6	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
Congenital Malformations ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	16	15	31	13	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	12	9	21	21	
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	3	5	5	6	1	3	6	11	125	145	270	40	27	1	3	3	1	1	2	12	8	29	26	18	27	21	50	75	151	151	
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	—	—	—	—	18	—	2	1	18	4	22	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	4	2	1	1	1	1	—	2	8	2	10	10	
All other Accidents ..	4	1	1	—	2	1	5	1	37	21	58	2	1	3	—	2	1	—	9	1	8	3	2	5	8	11	20	15	35	35	
Suicide ..	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	25	15	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	10	9	5	3	5	2	1	4	5	5	
Homicide & Operations of War ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	56	55	70	63	68	53	68	1,632	1,402	3,034	64	49	5	2	6	6	16	3	9	7	94	60	515	325	473	377	450	573	462	1,069	1,069

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	199
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	60
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	30.1
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	199
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0.0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0.73 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1956 was 0.0.

Diphtheria

For the fifth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	100
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0.0

Arrangements have been made for the innoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were 17 cases notified during the year and in all these cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1955, 21 cases were notified with no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Fourteen cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and ten confirmed bacteriologically. There was one death.

Encephalitis

There were two cases of the above disease notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were six confirmed cases during the year. There were no deaths. Three of the cases were paralytic and three non-paralytic.

Dysentery

There were 29 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, of which 25 cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal Pneumonia, 14, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 131. The number of deaths was:—Influenza 6, being equal to a rate of 0·022 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 114 being equal to a rate of 0·418 per 1,000 of the population.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1956, there were 1,125 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1956 compared with 3 in 1955 and 0 in 1954.

The death rate from Measles in 1956 was 0·0 per 1,000 of the population.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with one in 1955.

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1956, there were 479 cases notified.

Food Poisoning

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Total								26

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 1 ; Total Cases 5.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks 4 ; Total Cases 10.

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 0; Unknown Cause 11.

Over the country as a whole, outbreaks of Food Poisoning occur with regrettable frequency, and I wish to emphasise again, the need for "cold storage" of food after preparation, for good personal hygiene amongst food handlers, and for the strict attention to the hygiene of the preparation premises and delivery vehicles.

In this connection, I am pleased to draw attention to the courses in Food Hygiene which are being run by the North Staffs. Technical College, and which I hope will be very well attended. Employers of catering staffs would gain much from personal attendance at these courses, and by actively encouraging in every way their employees to attend.

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

Two-hundred and sixty-seven cases of Pulmonary and thirty cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 59 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0·216 per 1,000; in 1955 there were 73 deaths and a death rate of 0·266. In 1956, the death rate for England and Wales was 0·109 per 1,000 (Males 0·164; Females 0·057).

There were 3 deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary equal to a rate of 0·011 per 1,000. In 1955 there were 7 deaths and a death rate of 0·026 per 1,000. In 1956, the rate for England and Wales was 0·012 (Males 0·013; Females 0·011).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0·227 per 1,000 compared with 0·121 in England and Wales.

One of the deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis occurred in a child under one year of age and was from Tubercular Meningitis.

Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. D. Wainwright reports as follows:—

“During the year 1956, 18 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill, of which 4 were new cases.

Nine have been discharged as cured or improved, none have died and six were transferred to other hospitals.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Spines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Knees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ankles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Elbows		..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fingers and Wrists			..	..	..	..	..	—
Shoulders		..	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL								18

“During the year 1956, 16 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and 2 of these were new cases.

CLASSIFICATION

Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Knee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ankle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shoulder		..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Elbow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pubic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL								16

“Twelve have been discharged, cured or improved” and these transferred to other hospitals.

WRENBURY HALL COLONY

The Health Committee under the powers granted to them by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, agreed to be responsible for the maintenance of certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were, on the advice of the Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, transferred from that Sanatorium to the above Colony.

This Colony is under the control of Cheshire County Council and the patients accommodated there are trained in various suitable types of employment with the object of rehabilitation, or eventual colonisation, that is, becoming permanent residents earning their own living.

During 1956, fifteen of these patients were admitted to the Colony, eleven were discharged during the year for various reasons, there were colonised and fourteen were still being maintained there by this Authority at the end of the year.

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC, 1956

by Dr. F. A. SMITH, Chest Consultant

Diagnosis, treatment, after care, prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis and certain other forms of tuberculosis is based on the Chest Clinic at Wellesley Street, Shelton, with the help and co-operation of the Mass Radiography Unit at Hartshill, General Practitioners, the Public Health Department and the Physicians of the main hospitals.

During 1956, two-hundred and sixty-three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. In 1955, the figure was 336.

Thirty-two new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared to 27 in 1955.

During 1956, fifty-four cases were referred to Mr. J. M. Sanderson, F.R.C.S., Visiting Consultant Thoracic Surgeon to the group; these cases included cancer of the lung and other conditions requiring urgent surgical treatment.

The new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were made up as follows:—

Table 8

New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	Number	Per Cent.
Men	137	52·09
Women	87	33·46
Children	39	14·45
TOTAL ..	263	100·00

Thus in 1956, there were 73 fewer cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified than in 1955; 26 fewer men; 26 fewer women and 21 fewer children.

Figures for previous years are as follows:—

1948 ..	264	1953 ..	297
1949 ..	422	1954 ..	301
1950 ..	258	1955 ..	336
1951 ..	281	1956 ..	263
1952 ..	314		

The 32 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were made up as follows:—

Table 9
Other Forms of Tuberculosis

	AGE GROUPS						Totals
	Under 1	1-5	6-15	16-45	46-65	65+	
Tuberculous							
Meningitis ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Glands of Neck ..	—	3	4	2	1	—	10
Bones and Joints ..	—	1	2	3	—	—	6
Skin	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Abdominal ..	—	2	5	3	—	—	10
Genito-Urinary ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS ..	—	8	13	10	1	—	32

Table 10
Notifications, 1956—Pulmonary Cases

The age distribution of the new cases notified in 1956 is as follows:—

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ..	10	6.13	4	4.00
4-6 ..	5	3.06	5	5.00
7-9 ..	6	3.60	2	2.00
10-12 ..	2	1.22	2	2.00
13-15 ..	3	1.84	—	—
16-20 ..	6	3.60	13	13.00
21-25 ..	12	7.30	11	11.00
26-30 ..	13	7.97	8	8.00
31-35 ..	13	7.97	9	9.00
36-40 ..	4	2.65	7	7.00
41-45 ..	9	5.54	10	10.00
46-50 ..	18	11.06	7	7.00
51-55 ..	18	11.06	10	10.00
56-60 ..	20	12.30	1	1.00
61-65 ..	10	6.13	4	4.00
66-70 ..	7	4.29	4	4.00
71-75 ..	5	3.06	3	3.00
Over 75 ..	2	1.22	—	—
TOTALS ..	163	100.00	100	100.00

The source of Pulmonary cases notified during 1956 was as follows:—

Table 11
Source of New Cases

Source	Number	% of Total
General Practitioner ..	137	52·09
Mass Radiography ..	62	23·57
Contacts	17	6·46
Hospitals	25	9·52
Others	22	8·36
TOTALS	263	100·00

These figures show an increase in cases referred by General Practitioners of 6%, and a fall in cases discovered by the Mass X-ray Unit by exactly the same figure, 6%.

The number of contact cases found to have tuberculosis in 1956 is only 17 compared to 40 in 1955, despite the fact that 89 more contacts were examined in 1956 than in 1955.

Table 12 gives a detailed report of some of the work carried out at the Chest Clinic during the years 1950 to 1956 inclusive.

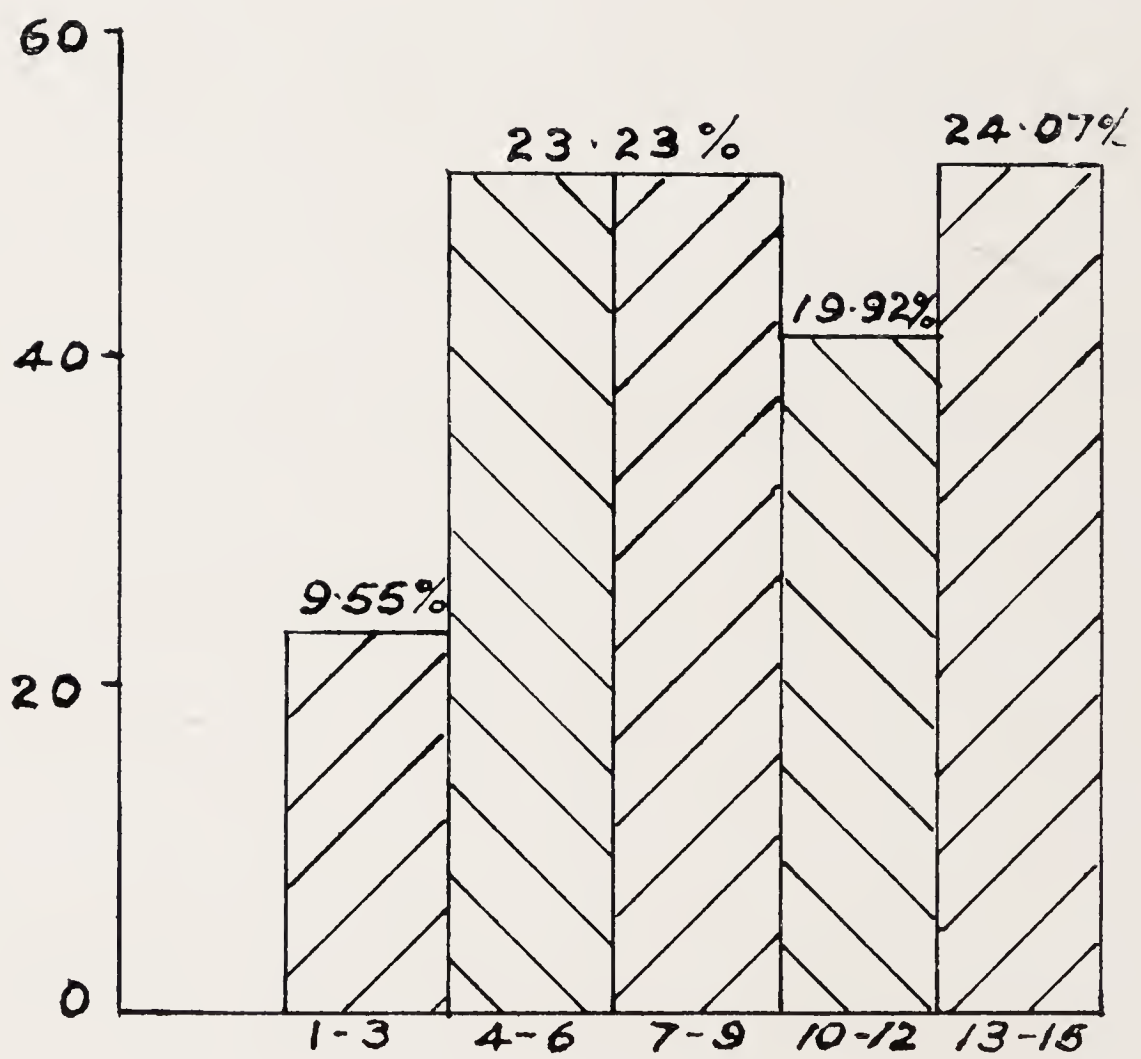
Table 12

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
New patients examined excluding contacts ..	3,385	3,748	3,569	3,895	3,062	2,704	2,854
New contacts examined ..	668	846	1,006	668	807	753	842
Patients attendances ..	17,421	17,935	17,793	17,584	18,562	17,716	17,833
X-ray Examinations ..	15,748	16,750	17,635	15,884	16,401	16,371	15,585
Mantoux tests	1,640	2,006	1,771	3,894	4,320	2,350	1,822
Artificial Pneumothorax & Pneumoperitoneum Refills	3,806	3,695	4,014	4,895	5,093	5,229	4,119
Examinations of persons referred by Medical Boards under the N.S. (Armed Forces) Act, 1939	42	45	51	65	20	25	25
Visits by Health Visitors to patients' homes ..	8,662	6,338	5,825	5,236	2,853	3,765	4,971
B.C.G. Vaccinations ..	—	—	225	163	230	228	256

Graph 1

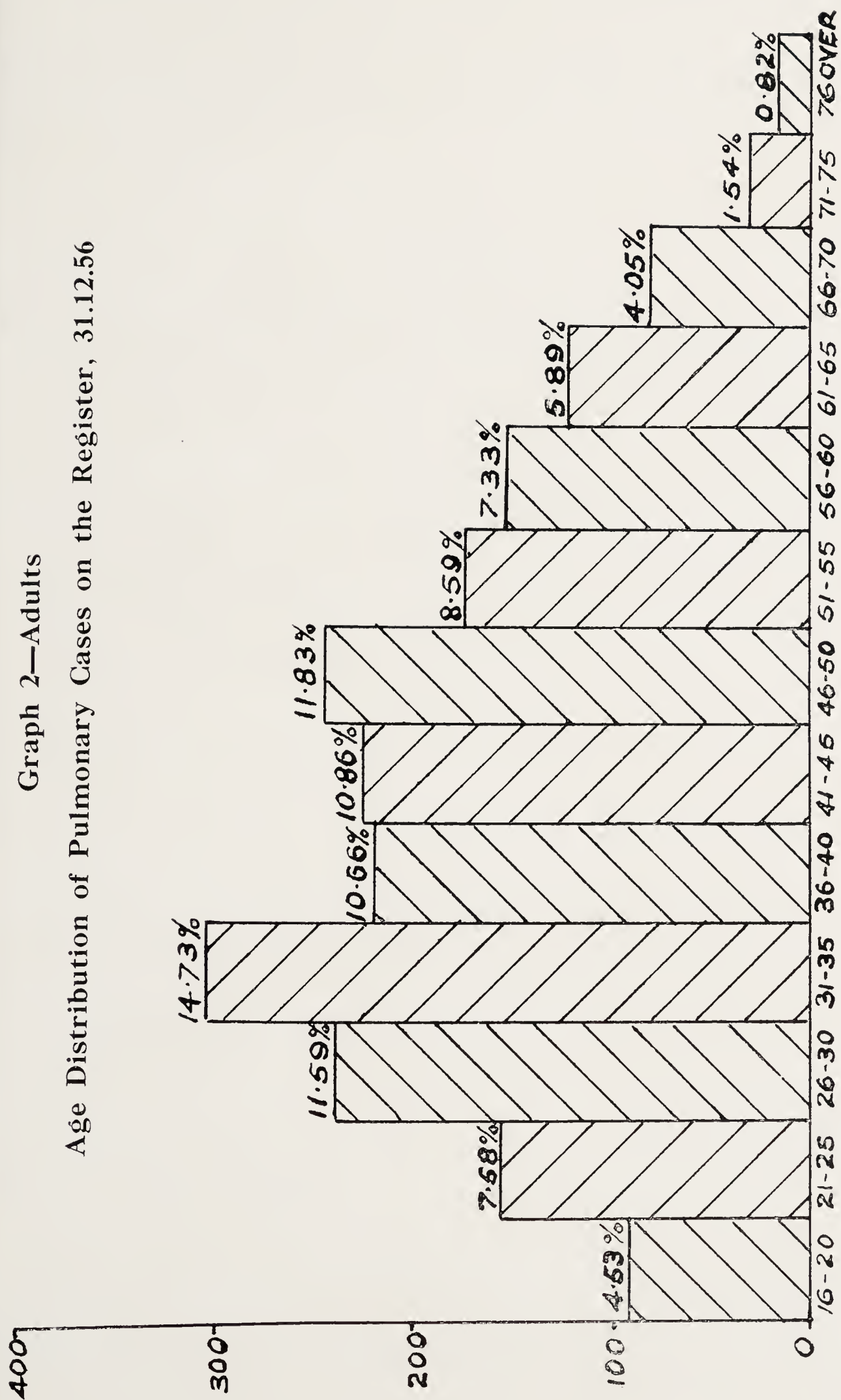
Children

Age Distribution of Pulmonary Cases
on the Register, 31.12.56



Graph 2—Adults

Age Distribution of Pulmonary Cases on the Register, 31.12.56



At the end of December, 1956, there were 2,530 notified cases of tuberculosis on the Clinic Register of which 2,314 (91·5%) were pulmonary and 216 (8·5%) were non-pulmonary.

The sex and age distribution of the cases of chest disease are given in the following table (Table 13) and the accompanying graphs, 1 and 2.

Table 13
Sex Distribution of Pulmonary Cases

	Number	Per Cent.
Men	1,080	51·01
Women	893	38·58
Children	241	10·41
TOTAL	2,314	100·00

Table 14
Deaths Directly Attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1956

AGE GROUPS						
	25—40	41—50	51—60	61—70	71—80	Total
Male	5	5	10	15	4	39
Females ..	5	3	7	2	1	18
TOTALS ..	10	8	17	17	5	57

Fifty-seven deaths directly attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis of whom 12 notified posthumously includes:—

- (a) Child aged 8/12.
- (b) One case—death from P.T. and meninges.
- (c) One case—P.T. secondary cause.

Four died of tuberculosis other than pulmonary. Four died of tuberculosis other than pulmonary, but pulmonary disease was given as the secondary cause.

Twenty-five deaths of patients on the P.T. Clinic register.

There were 57 deaths directly attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 25 other deaths of patients on the register but in whom tuberculosis was not the primary cause of death. There were 8 deaths in patients suffering from other than pulmonary forms of tuberculosis.

The figure of 12 cases notified only after death is an improvement on the figure of 20 in 1955. However, it would appear that cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are still not notified as they ought to be.

Comparison of notifications and deaths for the years 1946 to 1956 inclusive is shown in graph 3.

Table 15
New Cases on Register—1956

	Number	Per Cent.
Men	137	52·09
Women	87	33·46
Children	39	14·45
TOTAL ..	263	100·00

Two-hundred and sixty-three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1956. The number taken on to the Register in 1956 is made up as above—Table 15.

Of the new cases notified during the year, 82 (31·2%) became positive, i.e., had tubercle bacilli recovered by one means or another from their sputum. The total number of sputum positive cases on the register in the last six months of 1956 was 128 or 5·06% of the total pulmonary cases on the register. The age distribution of the 128 patients reported as sputum positive in the last six months of 1956 is as follows in Table 16.

Graph 3

Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Tuberculosis
1946—1956

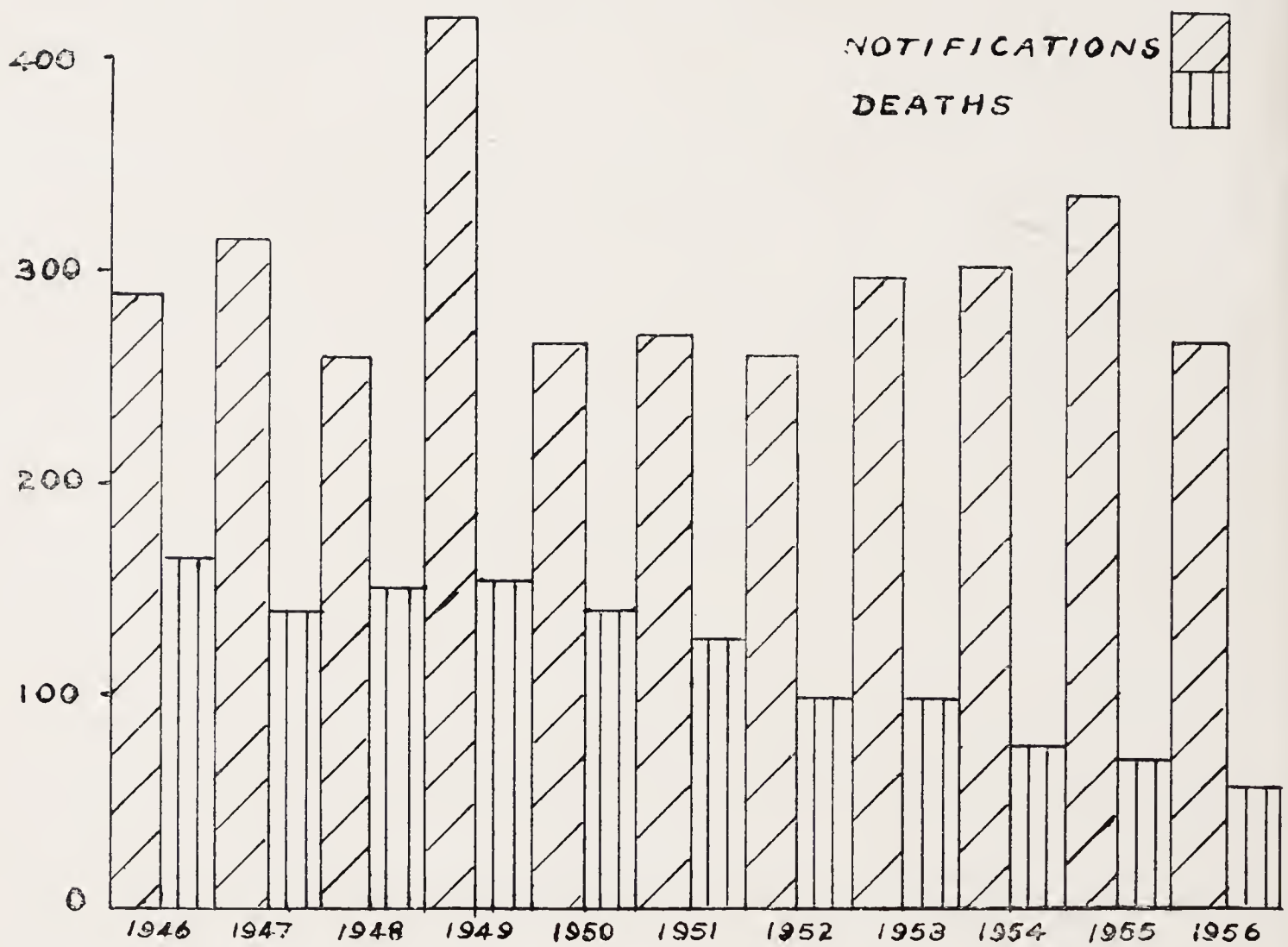


Table 16

**Age Groups of Positive Sputum Cases on Register During
Last Six Months of 1956**

Age Group	Males	Per Cent.	Females	Per Cent.
16—20	2	2·19	2	5·41
21—25	4	4·39	4	10·82
26—30	7	7·69	3	8·10
31—35	9	9·89	4	10·82
36—40	11	12·08	4	10·82
41—45	12	13·18	3	8·10
46—50	14	15·44	3	8·10
51—55	10	10·98	3	8·10
56—60	13	14·28	6	16·22
61—65	4	4·39	3	8·10
66—70	4	4·39	2	5·41
71—75	1	1·10	—	—
TOTAL ..	91	100·00	37	100·00

A total of 1,154 patients known to have had a positive sputum at some time are at present on the register.

The age distribution of these patients at the end of 1956 is in Table 17.

Table 17

Age Distribution of Cases who have at one time been Positive and are on the Register at 31.12.56, i.e., R.B. Cases on Register

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
2—3	—	—	—	—
4—6	—	—	—	—
7—9	—	—	—	—
10—12.. ..	—	—	—	—
13—15.. ..	—	—	—	—
16—20.. .	14	2.02	16	3.52
21—25.. ..	24	3.47	57	12.37
26—30.. .	78	11.25	74	16.06
31—35.. ..	106	15.30	89	19.31
36—40.. ..	75	10.82	62	13.45
41—45.. ..	85	12.13	55	11.93
46—50.. ..	106	15.30	34	7.33
51—55.. ..	69	9.95	22	4.75
56—60.. ..	59	8.51	24	5.19
61—65.. ..	40	5.77	18	3.89
66—70.. ..	24	3.47	8	1.76
71—75.. ..	8	1.15	2	0.44
Over 75 ..	5	0.85	—	—
TOTALS ..	693	100.00	461	100.00

The number of genito urinary cases of proved tuberculous disease on the register at the end of 1956 was five.

Residence of Cases on Register

For the purpose of visiting by the Clinic nurses the City is divided into five areas as noted below. The numbers of new and old cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and other forms of tuberculosis on the register according to the five areas are as follows:—

Table 18

Area No.	Districts	No. of New Cases	New Cases % of Total	Old Cases		Total	Old Cases % of all Cases
				P.T.	O.F.T.		
1	Comprising Tunstall, Chell Heath, Ball Green, Sandyford, Goldenhill, Pittshill, Newchapel, Brindley Ford, Part Norton	78	26·66	507	32	539	21·31
2	Comprising Part Burslem, Cobridge, Sneyd Green, Birches Head, Bucknall, inc. Bentilee & Ubbberley ..	67	22·48	446	39	485	19·17
3	Comprising Northwood, Hanley, Shelton, Part Stoke, Hanford, Trent Vale, Trentham, Hartshill, Basford ..	67	22·48	501	60	561	22·17
4	Comprising Meir, Longton, Blurton ..	49	16·75	500	47	547	21·62
5	Comprising Fenton, Part Stoke, Abbey Hulton, Part Burslem, Smallthorne, Part Norton	34	11·63	360	38	398	15·73
	TOTALS	295	100·00	2314	216	2530	100·00

Institutional Treatment

There are 126 beds associated with and under the direct control of the Chest Clinic.

These beds are made up as follows :—

(1) *City General Chest Diseases Unit* (46 Beds; 24 male and 22 female)

These beds are used for cases of tuberculosis complicated by diabetes in male and females; for pregnancy cases complicated by tuberculosis and for cases of genito urinary tuberculosis.

Patients suffering from other non-tuberculous forms of chest disease are also admitted as outlined in Table 12.

(2) Bagnall Children's Sanatorium

There are 56 beds available at Bagnall for children suffering from various forms of primary tuberculosis.

During 1956 a small unit was established for treatment of Bronchiectasis in children, and during 1956, 12 such cases were admitted.

We are fortunate in having the services of Mr. G. S. Glidden, M.C.S.P., as physiotherapist, and the good results achieved in the treatment of these bronchiectatic children have been due in no small measure to his skill, interest and enthusiasm.

Details of the admissions to Bagnall in 1956 are shown in Table 20.

Of the 74 children admitted with primary tuberculosis, tubercle bacilli were recovered from the gastric washings in 1 boy and 1 girl. This latter child also developed a tuberculous periostitis of the leg as a complication of her lung tuberculosis.

Bucknall Hospital

In November, 1956 with the help and co-operation of Dr. Laing Brown, Medical Superintendent, 24 beds were made available at Bucknall Hospital for the treatment of non-tuberculous but complicated cases of pneumoconiosis in coal miners and male pottery workers.

These beds are under the direct care of the Chest Clinic and patients admitted are those seen at the special Pneumoconiosis Clinic which was started in the spring of 1956.

The results so far have been very encouraging and up to 31st December, 14 coal miners and potters, with pneumoconiosis, had been admitted.

As more facilities become available we hope that this service may be still further developed.

During 1956, fifty-four patients suffering from chest disease requiring surgical investigation or treatment were referred to Mr. J. M. Sanderson, F.R.C.S., Visiting Thoracic Surgeon to the Groups Hospitals.

Table 19

Admissions to Chest Diseases Unit City General Hospital
(46 Beds)

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Ad.	Dis.	Died	Ad.	Dis.	Died
Tuberculosis	53		5	67		7
Silicosis	17		2	4		—
Bronchiectasis	11		—	16		—
Diabetes & Tuberculosis ..	11		1	4		—
P.T. and Pregnancy ..	—		—	10		—
Cancer of Lung	14		2	2		1
Lung Abscess	2		—	—		—
Collapsed Lobe	2		—	—		—
Empyema	—		—	2		—
Bronchitis	11		—	5		—
TOTALS	121	101	10	110	114	8

Table 20

Analysis of Cases Admitted to Bagnall Childrens' Sanatorium
in 1956—(56 Beds)

Type of Lesion	Boys Number	Girls Number	TOTAL
Enlarged Hilar Glands	32	27	59
Collapsed Segments or Lobes ..	4	2	6
Pleural Effusions	1	1	2
Tuberculous Glands of Neck ..	3	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Bronchiectasis: Non-tuberculous ..	6	6	12
TOTALS	48	38	86

Admissions during 1956 to the different sanatoria have been as follows:—

Table 21—Admissions to Sanatoria

	Cheshire Joint Sanat'm	Stanfield Jan. 1st to Aug. 18th	City General Chest Diseases Block	Bagnall Sanat'm	TOTAL
Males ..	147	51	121	—	319
Females ..	65	27	110	—	202
Children ..	—	—	—	86	86
TOTALS ..	212	78	231	86	607

Irregular discharges, i.e., for various reasons and against medical advice of patients from the different sanatoria during 1956, were as follows:—

Table 22—Irregular Discharges from Sanatoria

	Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	Stanfield Sanatorium	City General Sanatorium	TOTAL
Males ..	9	3	6	18
Females ..	9	3	9	21
TOTALS ..	18	6	15	39

PREVENTION AND AFTER CARE CONTACTS

During 1956, 1,458 contacts both adult and children were examined and X-rayed at the Clinic. Of these, 842 were new contacts giving a ratio of 3·23 persons examined and X-rayed for each new case of tuberculosis diagnosed during the year; 17 cases of tuberculosis were found among the 1,458 contacts seen, equal to a rate of 1·16% of all contacts and 2·12% of all new contacts seen.

All contacts up to the age of 21 are routine tuberculin tested and the figures for those found to be positive and negative are given in Table 16 below. Children over the age of 15 are considered as adults. Those previously known to be positive do not of course need to be re-tested.

Table 23

	<i>Contacts New and Old Examined in 1956</i>				
	Adults		Children		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Mantoux positive 1 in 1,000	23	26	123	128	300
Mantoux positive 1 in 100	7	13	124	120	264
Mantoux negative 1 in 1,000	13	10	201	202	426
Mantoux negative 1 in 100	5	5	141	149	300
Vaccinated with B.C.G.	7	5	123	116	251
Cases of Tuberculosis found among contacts	2	3	7	5	17
TOTALS	57	62	719	720	1,558

B.C.G. Vaccination, 1956

Weekly clinics for B.C.G. Preventative Vaccination have been continued. The following groups are eligible:—

- (1) Contacts found to be Mantoux negative during routine examination.
- (2) Nurses found Mantoux negative and working in local hospitals and sanatoria and persons known to be at risk, e.g , medical students, ward orderlies, etc.
- (3) Prospective teachers.
- (4) New born babies of tuberculous mothers in maternity wards of local hospitals.
- (5) Non-contact patients sent down by own doctor, examined and found to be Mantoux negative—
 - (a) Children vaccinated at parent's request.
 - (b) Adults vaccinated at own request.

During 1956, two-hundred and fifty-six patients were successfully vaccinated at the Chest Clinic. The age groups were as follows:—

Table 24
B.C.G. Vaccinations at the Chest Clinic

	Under 1 year	1—2	2—5	5—10	10—15	15 and over	Total
Males ..	31	18	20	40	14	7	130
Females ..	23	17	22	37	17	10	126
TOTAL ..	54	35	42	77	31	17	256

In addition:—

- (1) *Hayward Hospital.* Two new born babies were vaccinated.
- (2) *City General Hospital.* Sixteen nurses and 1 pathological laboratory staff. One new born baby.
- (3) *Bucknall Hospital.* Four nurses were successfully vaccinated.

B.C.G. Reviews

All B.C.G. vaccinated cases were reviewed annually and X-rayed, and each patient's doctor is kept informed.

During 1956, there were 285 reviews, of these seven, equal to 2·3%, had become Mantoux negative and were re-vaccinated.

At one school, Chell County Primary, 107 children were Mantoux tested, of whom 91 were negative; 11 positive. (Five absent for result).

At the Cicely Haughton Special School, 29 children, contacts of the school cook were Mantoux tested, of whom 23 were negative (13 vaccinated) and 6 positive.

Undermentioned is a brief outline of work carried out by the Chest Diseases Welfare Section of the Public Health Department based at the Chest Clinic.

Clinic

Number of patients and dependants interviewed	1,942
Number of patients and families referred to the National Assistance Board	117
Bedding placed on loan from Public Health Department	17
Free milk allowed by the City to new cases	27
Clothing given to patients and families through the W.V.S. and the Welfare Department	138
Home help recommended	7
Meals on Wheels recommended	5
Red Cross Food Parcels recommended	1
H.M.F. Benevolent Fund grant received	1
Handicrafts recommended	2
Free Disinfectant	4
Admission of children to residential and day nurseries	11
Admission to Old Peoples Home—Buxton	1
Woore	1
Convalescent cases—Adults	7
Children	3
Case referred to N.S.P.C.C.	1
Help to elderly domiciliary case—W.V.S.	1
Home visits to patients and dependants	161

The N.A.P.T. convalescent holiday scheme was used by the Public Health Department for 6 tuberculous cases. These patients were sent to Margate and Broadstairs for a period of two weeks.

Sanatoria

Routine and special visits have been continued to all patients at the Stanfields, City General Hospital, and Cheshire Joint Sanatoria.

Rehousing

One-hundred and eighteen cases were rehoused by the City Housing Department during 1956. One-hundred and thirty-six recommendations for rehousing were given, and twenty-three requests made to the Medical Officer of Health, for the Sanitary Inspector's investigation of bad housing conditions.

Rehabilitation

The employment of tuberculous and other chest cases still remains a great problem, as patients available for work are generally in the older age groups and because of the shortage of suitable light work within the local industries.

However, during 1956 a total of two-hundred and seven patients recommenced employment; six of whom obtained sheltered employment at Messrs. Remploy Ltd.

Over the year the average number who were classed as fit for work, but unemployed, was ninety-nine as compared to an average of eighty-nine in 1955. The monthly average of new cases upgraded for work was twenty-one, with a monthly average of seventeen who resumed work (*See graphs*).

Contact was continued with all offices of the Ministry of Labour and with local manufacturers, and further discussions held at Regional and National level regarding help and the need for suitable employment for tuberculous cases.

THE WORK OF THE STOKE-ON-TRENT MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT IN 1956

(*by* DR. E. POSNER, Medical Director)

During the year 1956, the Unit carried out 67,000 miniature X-ray examinations, an increase of 13,000 compared with 1955. The Unit operated mostly on a mobile basis in factories and public halls, but increasing use is being made of its base at Hartshill, where 18,000 persons were X-rayed. The service for General Practitioners is developing very satisfactorily and the number of persons who ask for appointments on their own initiative, is growing.

The service for expectant mothers is still not being utilised to the fullest extent. Only 1,000 Chest X-rays for expectant mothers, resident in Stoke-on-Trent, were requested in 1956, which is only one-quarter of all registered births in the City during that period. The case-finding rates in this group are relatively high (4 per thousand) and it is hoped that in the future, a larger proportion of expectant mothers will be sent to the Unit by clinics and General Practitioners.

Graph 1

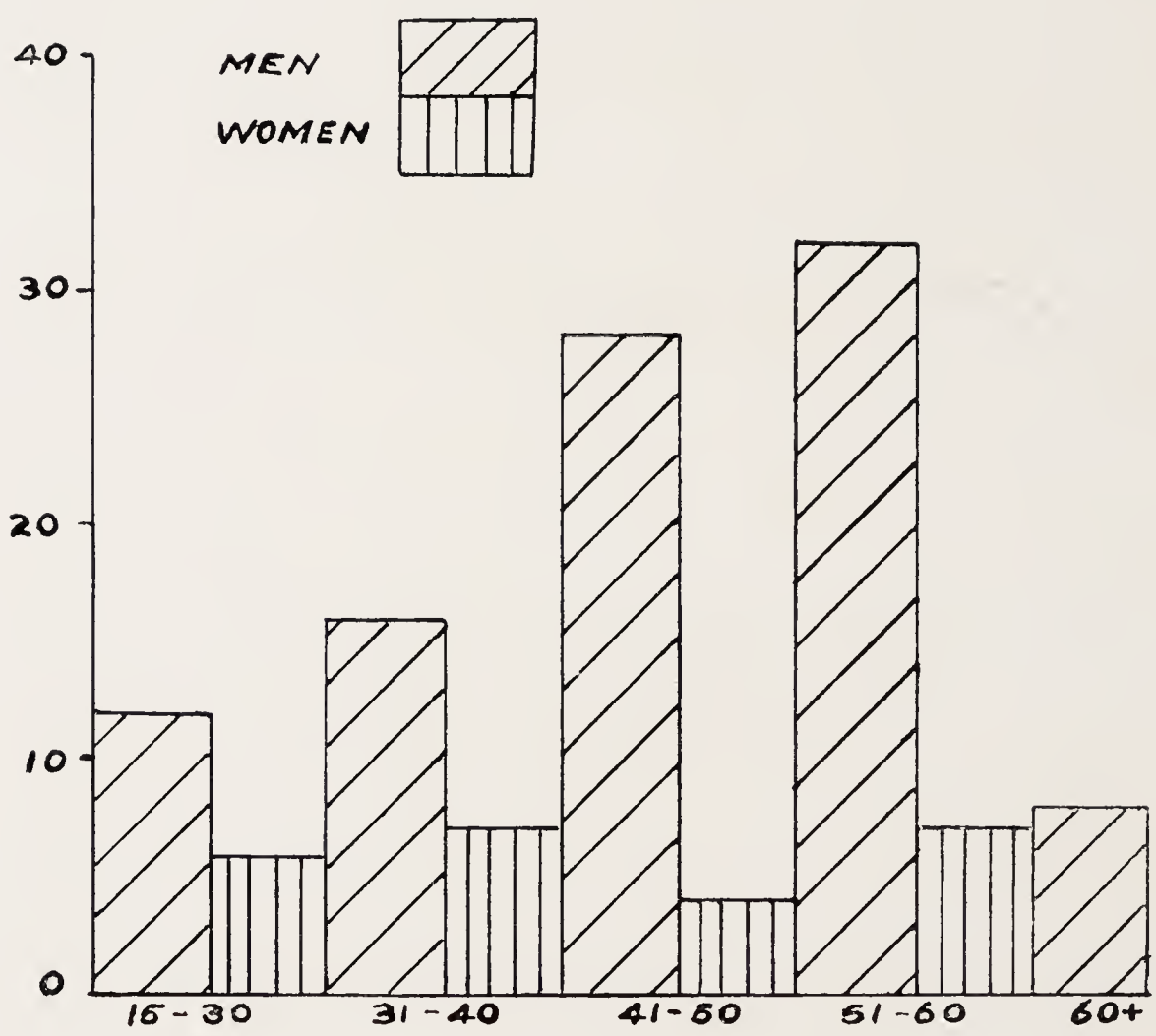
Patients classed as fit for work but unemployed

..... 1954
—— 1955
--- 1956



Graph 2

Age Group of Patients fit for work
but unemployed



Respiratory Tuberculosis

The case-finding rates of active tuberculosis, found in the main groups of persons who attended the Unit's base, or who were X-rayed in industry and at public sessions, are shown on Table 25. It will be noted that persons referred by General Practitioners yielded the highest rate of active cases but in this group as in most others, a significant fall compared with previous years, has been observed. In the industrial population as a whole, the case-finding rates have fallen from five per thousand in 1952, to 3·7 per thousand in 1956. The almost entire absence of cases of active tuberculosis in 4,000 Stoke-on-Trent school children, X-rayed at the age of 13 and 14, contrasts most favourably with findings in previous years. It seems that the strenuous efforts to reduce the number of unknown infectors in the community, better living and housing conditions and the B.C.G. scheme, played an important part in lowering the attack rates of tuberculosis in children.

Each year, mass radiography detects a significant number of non-tuberculous abnormalities in school children, particularly bronchiectasis and congenital heart lesions and these children are referred to clinics and hospital specialists for medical or surgical treatment.

More than 40% of all primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis in adults in Stoke-on-Trent, originated from mass radiography surveys.

Tuberculosis in the Pottery Industry

During the year, the Unit visited a considerable number of pottery factories in Tunstall and Burslem for the second time, mostly after a three-year's interval. Not unexpectedly, the number of new cases of tuberculosis was much smaller than at the first surveys in 1952-1954, but the case-finding rates were still above the national average for industrial surveys. There are definite signs that the weeding out of chronic infectious cases between 1952-1954, has made the industry a healthier and safer place to work in, but efforts to bring tuberculosis in the pottery industry under final control, cannot be relaxed.

The reduction of new cases of tuberculosis was accompanied by a very significant fall of newly-found cases of pneumoconiosis, compared with previous surveys (Table 26). Furthermore, most cases found during 1956, showed relatively slight radiological changes and little clinical disability.

Pithead Surveys in Nine North Staffordshire Coal Mines

At the request of the National Coal Board and of the Miners' Unions, organised pithead surveys started in 1956. The surveys were mostly held at the pithead baths and at convenient times for shift workers. Table 27 shows that miners respond very well to mass radiography, if convenient facilities are offered to them. Unlike in other industries, the response by middle-aged and old workers was better than in the younger groups. Of the 2,300 miners who did not attend the surveys, 1,400 were absent from work at the time of the sessions.

Table 28 shows the rates of active and infectious tuberculosis found in the nine pits. The rates were higher in surface personnel than in underground workers. Active and clinically disabling, but previously not diagnosed tuberculosis, made some of these men change their heavy work underground for lighter employment on the surface.

With regard to pneumoconiosis (Table 29), the present surveys should be regarded only as a preliminary reconnaissance into the prevalence of dust disease in the North Staffordshire Coalfield. It is quite certain that the "true" rates of radiologically manifest pneumoconiosis will be higher, when it will be possible to X-ray *all* men in the pits on full-sized films, or at least on 100 mm. films, instead of the 35 mm. size. Of the 711 cases shown in Table 5, 312 had been previously known and certified as cases of pneumoconiosis. It is known that a further 200 cases were working in the pits at the time of the surveys, but did not attend the Unit.

It is noteworthy, that few cases of radiologically manifest pneumoconiosis were found in miners below the age of 35 and that the majority of cases showed simple pneumoconiosis only.

A further more-detailed analysis of the findings in the North Staffordshire coalfield, will be given after the completion of all surveys.

Carcinoma of the Bronchus and Lungs

The increasing number of cases of malignant neoplasms, found by the Unit since 1952, is shown in Table 30. Most of these cases were men, sent by General Practitioners because of symptoms, but each year a number of symptomless cases are found in industry. A long term investigation into the operability and survival of cases of carcinoma, found by mass radiography in the Midlands region, is now in progress.

Research

The high incidence of respiratory disease in female "earthenware towers" was studied and the results published. The British Ceramic Research Association has now developed new methods of dust suppression at towers' benches, which have been approved by H.M. Factory Inspectors.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in various sections and departments of the pottery industry, was analysed and the results will be published.

With the support of the Research Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and with the help of Dr. A. Meiklejohn of Glasgow University, an investigation was carried out into the health of china biscuit-placers and oddmen exposed to alumina dust. The results were very reassuring and have now been published in the medical press.

A detailed enquiry into the smoking habits of various sections of the population in the Potteries is now in progress.

Public Relations

During the year, the work of the Unit was again well supported by Medical Officers of Health, Chest Physicians, General Practitioners and by both sides of the local industries, to all of whom I would like to express my sincere thanks for their sustained interest in mass radiography.

Table 25
Prevalence of Active Tuberculosis, 1956

	Number X-rayed	Cases of Active Tuberculosis	Prevalence per 1,000
National Service Recruits ..	2,521	13	5.1
General Practitioners' Cases ..	5,927	48	8.1
Ante-Natal Cases	1,461	6	4.1
Stoke-on-Trent Schl. Children	4,001	1	0.2
North Staffs. Coal Miners ..	8,623	41	4.7
Industrial and Public Routine Surveys, Stoke-on-Trent ..	17,137	64	3.7

Table 26
New Cases of Pneumoconiosis, Detected by M.M.R.
North Staffordshire, 1954-56

	1954	1955	1956
Miners and Ex-miners ..	594	355	680
Potters and Ex-potters ..	409 (208)	169 (88)	162 (78)
Others	12	15	12
TOTAL	1,015 (208)	539 (88)	854 (78)

Figures in parenthesis are women

Table 27

Response to M.M.R. in Nine North Staffordshire Collieries, 1956

Age Group	Employed	X-rayed	Response
15—25	2,008	1,321	65·8
26—35	2,678	2,078	77·6
36—45	2,431	2,081	85·6
Over 46	3,727	3,043	81·6
TOTAL	10,844	8,523	78·6

Table 28

Active Tuberculosis in Underground and Surface Workers of Nine North Staffordshire Collieries, 1956

		X-rayed	Sputum Negative Cases	Sputum Positive Cases	Prevalence Per 1,000 Active Tb.	Prevalence Per 1,000 Infectious Tb.
Underground	.. ..	6,038	25	3	4.6	0.5
Surface	.. ..	2,485	9	4	5.2	1.6
TOTAL	.. ..	8,523	34	7	4.7	0.8

Table 29—Pneumoconiosis in X-rayed Population of Nine North Staffordshire Collieries, 1956

Age Group	X-rayed	Cases of Simple Pneumoconiosis (Category 2 & 3)	Cases of Progressive Massive Fibrosis	Total Pneumoconiosis	Percentage of Pneumoconiosis
15—25	1,321	—	—	—	—
26—35	2,078	23	4	27	1·3
36—45	2,081	122	10	132	6·3
46 plus	3,043	422	130	552	18·1
TOTAL	8,523	567	144	711	8·3

Table 30
Cases of Carcinoma of Bronchus and Lungs
Detected by M.M.R.—1952-1956

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
6 (1)	9 (1)	29 (7)	22 (3)	34 (3)

Figures in parenthesis are women

Tuberculosis

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Acts, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to Dairy workers.

REPORT ON B.C.G. VACCINATION

The B.C.G. Vaccination programme for 1956, the second year of the scheme in Stoke-on-Trent, has been completed and continued satisfactorily.

The figures shown in the accompanying tables are self explanatory.

Results

Number of Schools	50
Number of children in Age Group	3,602
Number whose Parents Consented	2,145
Acceptance Rate	59.5%
Number of Successfully Vaccinated Children in Age Group	1,278
Percentage of Successfully Vaccinated Children in Age Group	35.5%

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
No. of Children given Skin Tests	1,053	941	1,994
No. of Children positive to one unit P.P.D. Tuberculin	208	143	351
No. of Children positive to ten units P.P.D. Tuberculin	112	90	202
No. of Children given B.C.G. Vaccination	654	634	1,288
Percentages of positive reactors			27.7%
Percentage given B.C.G. Vaccination			64.6%
Percentage conversion of Post-Vaccination Mantoux			99.2%

Reasons why certain children were not vaccinated:—

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Absent from School	125	145	270
Consent withdrawn at time of Vaccination	3	8	11
Eczema	3	2	5
Appendicitis	3	1	1
Percentage Absenteeism			12.7%

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the two treatment centres in the City which are under the control of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all cases treated at the centres, and include those from outside the city area.

Wellesley Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

				1956	1955
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	368	381
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	576	567
Total attendances	..	..	..	3,138	3,166
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	..	..	..	2,686	2,640
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..	..	..	452	526
Average number of attendances per head	..	..	..	5.45	5.58
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..	278	318

NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1947	62	183	602	71%	847
1948	58	136	553	74%	747
1949	52	113	458	74%	623
1950	40	87	430	77%	557
1951	32	110	379	73%	521
1952	19	99	378	76%	496
1953	23	67	382	81%	472
1954	18	34	301	85%	353
1955	28	50	303	80%	381
1956	17	70	281	76%	368

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1947	..	..	..	32	13	45
1948	..	..	..	24	11	35
1949	..	..	..	18	4	22
1950	..	..	..	7	5	12
1951	..	..	..	1	—	1
1952	..	..	..	—	—	—
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	..	1	—	1
1956	..	..	..	—	—	—

North Staffordshire Infirmary

				1956	1955
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	209	202
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	442	445
Total attendances	..	..	..	4,304	4,675
Number of attendances for individual attention of					
Medical Officer	..	..	..	3,391	3,509
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..	..	..	913	1,166
Average number of attendances per head	..	..	..	9.7	10.5
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..	188	189

NEW CASES

Year		Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1946	..	124	139	396	60.1%	659
1947	..	82	92	225	56.4%	399
1948	..	84	52	266	65.7%	405
1949	..	52	36	273	75.6%	361
1950	..	54	35	266	74.9%	355
1951	..	42	30	250	77.6%	322
1952	..	50	29	185	70.1%	264
1953	..	34	35	190	73.4%	259
1954	..	25	14	165	81.7%	202
1955	..	24	18	160	79.2%	202
1956	..	25	27	157	75.1%	209

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1947	..	..	..	13	11	24
1948	..	..	..	20	10	30
1949	..	..	..	6	4	10
1950	..	..	..	4	4	8
1951	..	..	..	—	—	—
1952	..	..	..	1	1	2
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	..	1	—	1
1956	..	..	..	1	—	1

Table 31—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1956

	Public Institutions	Total Cases Notified in Each Ward of the District																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	8	7	9	6	4	5	—	3	2	5	12	13	12	4	2	2	30	—	10	4	23	4	7	6	21
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	182	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Polio-myelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	16	12	13	12	11	11	16	12	11	12	9	6	15	18	7	13	9	8	6	13	3	10	5	10
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	20	—	2	5	—	3	3	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia Primary	11	8	19	2	6	1	1	5	2	1	—	—	16	4	—	3	1	3	1	—	11	8	2	2	2
Broncho	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	1	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	4
Measles	4	38	48	22	48	8	8	20	21	8	55	90	53	9	17	8	133	42	53	18	167	62	17	99	53
Whooping Cough	5	16	52	4	12	2	2	10	13	8	7	41	23	15	8	3	74	20	20	1	68	11	15	25	21
TOTALS	214	88	95	153	58	87	30	60	53	39	90	158	122	49	46	25	261	76	95	37	291	91	58	140	119

TABLE 31—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1956—Continued

	Number of Cases Notified											Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages—Years											
	At all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	—	—	1	—	—	2	11	1	1	6	6
Scarlet Fever	199	—	15	46	131	6	1	—	—	—	60	60
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	187	—	—	—	—	103	84	—	—	—	2	2
Meningococcal Infection	14	2	3	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	13	13
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
“ Non-Paralytic	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
Encephalitis Infective	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
“ Post Infections	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	267	4	4	8	21	30	79	92	27	2	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	30	—	1	4	10	6	6	2	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	121	4	10	8	19	3	22	30	15	10	5	5
“ Primary	10	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	—	—
“ Broncho	14	—	1	—	—	—	6	4	1	2	—	—
“ Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	29	1	5	3	8	2	8	1	1	—	8	8
Food Poisoning	26	3	3	3	4	2	4	6	1	—	12	12
Measles	1125	54	289	338	441	2	1	—	—	—	50	50
Whooping Cough	479	54	123	136	164	2	—	—	—	—	38	38
TOTALS ..	2534	130	455	549	806	160	218	149	49	18	201	201

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,259 of which 2,321 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,858 were attended by midwives and 80 by doctors.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, made up 8.2% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 7.1% of the live births.

	1956	Figures in 1955
Number born alive	301 (Males 131) (Females 170)	309
Number Stillborn	80 (Males 45) (Females 35)	74

ANALYSIS OF LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home	87	89
Born at home and transferred to hospital	20	12
Born in hospital	194	208

ANALYSIS OF INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	26	15	6	5
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	68	12	2	54
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	52	—	2	50
Between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	155	3	3	149
TOTAL ..	301	30	13	258

Of the 301 infants born alive, 258 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 85.7% an improvement on last years figure of 82.2%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital 84.0%

Survival rate for those born at home 94.3%

Survival rate for those born at home and trans-
ferred to hospital 65%

36% of all premature births were first babies.

PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied.

No. of first visits	..	..	..	151	} Total 1,013
No. of subsequent visits	..	..	..	862	
No. of cots loaned	..	..	..	30	

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 to 4 lbs.	..	..	..	4
Weight 4 to 4½ lbs.	..	..	..	12
Weight 4½ to 5½ lbs.	..	..	..	55
No. transferred to Hospital	..	..	..	6
No. born in hospital and later transferred to home	..	..	..	80

The Department maintains close contact with the Premature Baby Unit at the Hospital and the hospital informs the Department of the discharge of premature infants.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 132 (Males 75, Females 57).

The Stillbirth rate was 3·09% of total births. Last year's figure was 2·94%. This is still above the low figure of 2·54 in 1953.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	27
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	78
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies	..	..	..	..	27
TOTAL					132

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER

(1) Conditions not associated with pregnancy (Diabetes 2, Mitral Stenosis 2, Asthma 1, Rheumatoid Arthritis 1, Congenital absence of Kidney 1, Chronic Nephritis 2, Anaemia 2, Chickenpox at 6th month 1, Thyrotoxicosis 1, Tuberculosis 1)	14
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

(2)	Conditions associated with pregnancy	..	..	..	..	39
	Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	18
	Rhesus Factor Negative with Antibodies				..	7
	Placental Insufficiency	..	..	..	..	13
	Pyelitis	..	..	..	..	1

(3)	Conditions associated with labour	..	..	..	..	43
	Ante-partum Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	19
	Abnormal Presentation	..	..	..	..	11
	Ruptured Uterus	..	..	..	..	2
	Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	10
	Precipitate Labour	..	..	..	..	1

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE BABY

Number showing obvious abnormalities	..	..	37
Number of premature birth weight	..	..	76
Number where duration of pregnancy was under 40 weeks	..	..	70
Number postmature	..	..	6
Number showing maceration	..	..	38

ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS	..	..	..	..	27
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	13
Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	5
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	1
Signs of a difficult labour	..	..	..	..	7
Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHER AND PARITY

	19 years or under	20—29 years	30—39 years	over 40 years	TOTAL
First baby ..	7	36	10	1	54
All Mothers ..	7	68	45	12	132

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—163. (It gives a percentage of 3·72 of the total births).

There were seven infants stillborn.

No. of infants of a twin birth—12

No. of infants of twin birth where the second twin was alive—8

Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the care of girls in lodgings or having home difficulties. If necessary, the Moral Welfare Officer arranges for the admission of a girl to a Home for Unmarried Mothers about eight weeks before the confinement. Their stay is continued for about two months after. The baby leaves with the mother but if this is not practicable the infant may be placed in a Children's Home or with prospective adopters.

The following report was based on figures for the year 1955 and is a summary of infants over a twelve month period.

Number of illegitimate infants born in 1955—135 (Males 71, females 56) (8 were born outside the City and particulars are not known).

Born at home	..	..	..	..	..	31
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	86
Born in Moral Welfare Home		..	..	..	..	10

NOTES ON THE INFANTS

- 2 died in the first week of life
- 5 were stillborn
- 3 were premature
- 14 were adopted
- 8 were placed under the surveillance of the Children's Officer
- 54 were in the care of the mother
- 41 were at home with both parents—some of whom married after the birth of the infant.

Only one home was visited by the N.S.P.C.C. This infant, the fourth child of an unmarried woman of 32 years of age, was transferred to the care of the Children's Officer.

NOTES ON MOTHER

In 63 cases this was the first baby. The figures indicate the ages of the mothers:—

					No.
Age 15 years	..	..	..	..	4
Age 16 to 19 years	..	..	..	..	20
Age 35 to 39 years	..	..	..	..	13
Age 40 and over	..	..	..	..	3

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 113 (males 64, females 49) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 26·6 per 1,000 live births compared with 31 in 1955, and 33 in 1954.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Births	From a'l causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respira- tory Disease	From Congen- ital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1952	4453	28	0·88	8·3	11·2	5·8	0·0	0·0
1953	4503	28	0·66	5·8	12·6	6·9	0·22	0·0
1954	4273	33	1·37	7·3	18·9	3·2	0·46	0·0
1955	4180	31	0·24	6·5	15·8	5·5	0·48	0·24
1956	4248	27	0·47	6·4	9·2	4·9	0·0	0·0

	1956	1955
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	41·6%	33·3%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	61%	66%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month	73·4%	77·2%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1952	33	28	28
1953	36	28	28
1954	29	33	33
1955	44	30	31
1956	26	27	27

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1956	1955
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	19·6	21·8

PERINATAL DEATH RATE		
(i.e., Stillbirths and Death in first week of life)		
per 1,000 total births	46·08	43·0

Although 21 infants died from prematurity there were 71 deaths where the birth weight was 5½ lbs. or under.

Of 69 infants who died in the first week 54 were born in hospital, 14 at home and one was born at home and transferred to hospital. Eight infants were of twin birth, five of them of premature weight.

Table 32.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1956

Causes of Death	WARDS																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	2	1	3	4	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	3	4	3	5	4	1	11	4	3	1	6	9	2	1	
Chicken-pox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Convulsions ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bronchitis ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-		
Other Respiratory ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gastro-enteritis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Suffocation (overlying) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Injury at Birth ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Atelectasis ..	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		
Congenital Malformations ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-		
Premature Birth ..	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-		
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1		
Pemphigus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Causes ..	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1		
TOTALS ..	2	1	1	3	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	2	3	2	4	3	5	4	1	11	4	3	1	6	9	2	1
Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, Males 2,089; females 2,003. Illegitimate, males 73 females 83. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate males 62, females 47. Illegitimate, males 2, females 2.																											

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, Males 2,089; females 2,003. Illegitimate, males 73 females 83. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate males 62, females 47. Illegitimate, males 2, females 2.

Table 32.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1956—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 3 months		3 months and under 6 months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	37	32	2	1	2	—	3	—	44	33	9	6	7	5	1	3	3	2	64	49
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	5	4	1	—	1	1	—	12	13
Other Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (<i>overlying</i>) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ..	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
Congenital Malformations ..	3	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Premature Birth ..	9	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Other Causes ..	5	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	13	8
TOTALS ..	37	32	2	1	2	—	3	—	44	33	9	6	7	5	1	3	3	2	64	49

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 93 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 33 were employed as municipal midwives, 3 were independent midwives and 57 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—1,935

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	1,831
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	104
	1,935
Number of miscarriages attended	24
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	2
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	7
	9

As the requests for hospital confinement exceeds the number of beds available the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds. This entails a great deal of time. Women discharged from the hospital before the 10th day are also visited by the midwives.

During the year, the Supervisor carried out 89 inspections.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 17 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	2,676
Subsequent attendances	11,688
Visits by midwives to home	4,265

B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	97
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	1,759
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	7
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery ..	72
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	586
Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia ..	1,106
Number of women who were given Pethidine	1,216

Nursing Period

(a)	No. of visits to women confined at home	.. ..	41,579
(b)	No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	.. .. .	5,190
(c)	Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	..	123

A special nurse visits Ophthalmia cases and takes over patients with a rise of temperature

Number of visits	698
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Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a)	Before delivery	136	}	177
(b)	After delivery	41		

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—801.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. Booked	118	448	145	711
(b) Dr. not booked	16	37	37	90
TOTAL	.. 134	485	182	801

The Flying Squad was called out on 27 occasions.

During the year there were 751 (336 district, 385 hospital) notifications of failure to breast feed.

Requests for admission to hospital on social grounds.

Number of visits paid by midwives	1,671
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Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit	1,001
for General Hospital	326
for home confinement	.. .. .	316
miscarriage or altered arrangement	.. ..	28

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

Number of sessions	.. .. .	64
Number of patients attended	.. .. .	57
Number of attendances	.. .. .	349

Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Mass Radiography Centre for a report on the chest.

An haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method).

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	..	..	..	..	..	1,385
Number of X-Ray Reports	..	..	..	..	..	360

Maternal Mortality

One woman died in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

			<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1956—per 1,000 total births	..	..	0·23
England and Wales	..	..	0·56
1955—per 1,000 total births	..	..	0·70
England and Wales	..	..	0·64

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

At the end of the year the Department agreed to make enquiries about women who failed to keep appointments at the General Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics or who left hospital against medical advice when undergoing ante-natal care.

Gynaecological Clinic

A clinic is held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley, twice monthly for advice to women where a further pregnancy is detrimental to health (Ministry of Health Regulations). The women are referred from general practitioners or clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	..	..	35
Number of return visits	..	..	89
Total number of attendances			124

New patients referred from:—

Own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Reasons for attendance:—

(1) Medical

Cardiac	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Goitre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anaemia and debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rhesus Negative with Antibodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
							—
							27
							—

(2) Obstetric

Toxaemia and Hypertension	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Frequent miscarriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Postpartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pelvic conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
							—
							8
							—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The total number of cases notified in 1956 was 7 as compared with 30 in 1955. In all these cases the vision was unimpaired.

HEALTH VISITING

The wider aspects of Health Visiting are curtailed by the limited number of Health Visitors.

The Department has continued its scheme of subsidising trainees but recruitment is poor. To make up for lack of home visiting in the older age groups more Clinics for children over 1 year have been started. Appointments are sent to the mother inviting her to bring the child. These Clinics are becoming popular and appointments are well kept.

Hospital beds for the chronic sick do not meet all requests and the Health Visitors investigate and advise on the urgency on social grounds of every case.

Maternal and Child Health

HOME VISITING

First visits to children under 1 year of age	..	..	4,256
Total visits to children under 1 year of age	..	..	10,404
Visits to children 1-2 years	..	..	2,335
Visits to children 2-5 years	..	..	4,199
TOTAL VISITS			16,938

CLINICS. There are eighteen Infant Welfare Clinics

First attendance of children under 1 year	..	..	2,209
Total number of attendances under 1 year	..	..	20,840
Number of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	..	..	4,102
Total number of attendances of all children			24,942

Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Under pensionable age:—					
Number visited for first time	..	..	71	138	209
Total number of visits	..	..			342

Reason for visit:—

Hospital Enquiries	..	..	77	91	168
Requests for domestic help	..	..	18	109	127
Others	..	..	6	7	13
Revisits by Chronic Sick Nurses			10	24	34

Recommendations:—

Domestic Help needed	..	..	16	89	105
Domestic Help not needed	..	..	2	20	22
District Nurse already attending			4	21	25
District Nurse advised	..	..	2	2	4
Number living alone	..	..	19	39	58

(2) Over pensionable age:—

Number visited for first time	..	..	282	489	771
Total number of visits	..	..			1,563

Reason for visit:—

Hospital Enquiries	..	..	263	399	662
Requests for domestic help	..	..	80	326	406
Others	..	..	4	18	22
Revisits by Chronic Sick Nurses			158	315	473

Recommendations:—	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domestic Help needed	69	279	348
Domestic Help not needed ..	11	47	58
District Nurse needed	8	10	18
District Nurse attending	42	95	137
Number of people living alone ..	103	290	393

The category "Others" includes cases referred to the Department from outside sources as needing help. Many of them are in need of the Welfare Services of the Corporation.

Several visits may be paid to patients waiting hospital admission as home circumstances alter. A nurse now maintains contact with elderly people who are not requiring hospital but benefit from some supervision and skilled advice.

Report of Health Education Lecturer

A. ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>City General Hospital</i>
Number of sessions	41	64
Number attending	926	1,285
Films shown	18	

B. CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Number of sessions	198
Number attending	826
Films shown	13

C. EVENING SESSIONS

A series of lectures and demonstrations to Cadets of the British Red Cross Society.

A talk to the Young Wives Club, Blurton.

A series of six talks on Mothercraft and one film show to Mothers from Clinics.

Two film shows were given to Nursery Nurses in the Day Nurseries.

In the early part of the year a Health Visitor was appointed as Health Education Lecturer. Her duties were to build up teaching equipment and co-ordinate methods of health teaching and to undertake this work at the hospital ante-natal clinics. The Department has now 20 film strips.

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Senior School Dental Officer for the following report:—

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Children under five	254	249	248	221
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	34	34	32	31

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio graphs	Dentures provided	
		General					Complete	partial
Children under 5	582	245	2	—	2	—	—	—
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	89	10	6	2	—	—	5	—

DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 25/- per week, the minimum 15/- and in certain hardship cases the charge of 15/- is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

The Nurseries continue to admit children for short periods during the illness of the mother or any temporary adverse circumstances at home preventing adequate care being given.

All places in the Nurseries are occupied and in two Nurseries a waiting list was started of cases not regarded as "financial circumstances poor."

All the Day Nurseries are recognised as Training Schools for the N.N.E.B. During the year 13 students passed the examination. The Nurseries undertake the training of students enrolled by the Education Authority in the care of children under 2 years.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1956.

	No. of Apprvd. Places	No. of Children on the Register			Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total	under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall ..	40	17	25	42	13	20	33
Burslem ..	40	18	27	45	14	20	34
Hanley	40	20	23	43	14	19	33
Trent Vale ..	50	24	28	52	16	22	38
Longton ..	40	16	24	40	17	20	37
TOTALS ..	210	95	127	222	74	101	175

Children of the following priority cases were admitted during the year:—

Unmarried mothers	10
Short stay cases—mothers in hospital	7
Short stay cases—mothers confined	4
Health of child	2
Widow	4
Widower	2
Housing difficulties	7
Parents separated	13
Health of mother	3
Health of father	11
Father in H.M.F.	3
TOTAL ..	66

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and A/D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.

Infant Welfare Centre, 21 Dale Avenue, Cornhill.

Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.

Infant Welfare Centre, North Parade, Fegg Hayes.

Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.

Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.

Infant Welfare Centre, Wesley Place, Tunstall.

Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.

Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.

Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.

Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Abbey Road, Abbey Hulton.

Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.

Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.

Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.

Infant Welfare Centre, Pembridge Road, Blurton.

Infant Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Fenton.

Infant Welfare Centre, St. John's Church, Wood Street, Longton.

Infant Welfare Centre, 170 Weston Road, Meir.

W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.

Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.

Messrs. Doultons, Ltd., Burslem.

Messrs. Bullers Ltd., Milton.

Ante-Natal Clinic, City General Hospital.

The following table shews the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1956:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	25,924	89,514	5,824	70,072	191,334
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	21,367	89,574	5,790	61,566	178,297
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	4,526	17,042	1,320	15,089	37,977
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets)	1,849	9,160	646	5,647	17,302

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements were made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, Lady Forester Trust for men and women at Llandudno, and the Edward Malan Home for men and women, to admit cases from Stoke-on-Trent. Arrangements were also made with the National Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis for tuberculosis cases to be sent to Broadstairs.

During the year 61 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 9 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 150 cases were sent to the Edward Malan Home. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. This service has been very much appreciated by the people concerned.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—

Primary	1,083
Secondary or Reinforcing	2,858
	3,941
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined) ..	1,980
Whooping Cough	58
	5,979
TOTAL ..	

Number of children at 31st December, 1956 who had completed a course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1942.

Age on 31st Dec., 1956 (i.e., Born in Year)	Under 1 1956	1—4 1952-1955	5—9 1947-1951	10—14 1942-1946	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1952-1956	295	9,367	13,211	9,426	32,299
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1942-1951	—	—	2,822	12,564	15,386
C. Estimated mid-year child population ..	4,160	16,340	44,900		65,400
Immunity Index 100 A/C	7·3	57·3	50·4		49·4

Vaccinations

Age at 31st December, 1956:—

	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Under one	580	—
One year	59	—
Two to Four	29	6
Five to Fifteen	28	28
Fifteen and over	91	192
TOTAL ..	787	226

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Ministry of Health Circular 2/56 dated January 19th, 1956, was received by the City Council explaining their proposals for the use of a vaccine against Poliomyelitis as part of the National Health Service.

In accordance with these suggestions the City Council decided to make application to the Ministry for approval to the modification of the Councils' Vaccination and Immunisation Scheme to provide for the additional service as follows:—

“The Council proposes also to make arrangements for offering to persons in its area, or to any groups of such persons, vaccination or immunisation against any other disease in respect of which authority is sought from or given by the Minister of Health. The Medical Officer of Health will, be responsible for keeping records directed towards assessing the value of any such form of vaccination and immunisation.”

This modification was duly approved on March 6th, 1956.

Arrangements were made for publicity through press, schools, clinics etc., and the compilation of a register of children born between 1947 and 1954 whose parents were willing for them to be vaccinated.

Below is a table shewing the number in age groups of the consents received:—

Record of Children Registered for Poliomyelitis Vaccination Sex—Male

Month of Birth	Year of Birth								Total (all years)
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
January ..	72	55	54	51	27	23	12	12	306
February ..	61	52	35	49	31	15	10	4	257
March	54	32	51	30	27	13	14	8	229
April	47	47	63	44	23	14	12	5	255
May	67	41	49	39	26	15	15	5	257
June	50	44	42	49	24	13	13	10	245
July	59	53	48	41	26	14	11	11	263
August ..	59	34	51	52	21	18	16	22	253
September ..	44	46	49	45	19	15	7	6	231
October ..	36	46	45	39	19	15	4	12	216
November ..	44	46	42	35	26	18	9	7	227
December ..	48	40	40	32	22	17	8	5	212
TOTAL (all months) ..	641	536	569	506	291	190	131	87	2,951

Record of Children Registered for Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Sex—Female

Month of Birth	Year of Birth								Total (all years)
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	
January ..	70	48	43	38	24	15	14	12	264
February ..	44	36	44	39	22	21	11	13	230
March	72	62	46	49	23	30	8	6	296
April	50	62	40	42	21	27	14	8	264
May	51	52	45	47	29	13	16	6	259
June	49	53	44	39	29	13	17	4	248
July	58	54	54	42	17	12	12	1	250
August ..	53	51	45	43	16	15	9	3	235
September ..	51	43	38	41	22	13	11	6	225
October ..	50	32	40	35	15	18	8	4	202
November ..	51	34	43	28	16	10	10	5	197
December ..	38	50	48	39	19	12	7	7	220
TOTAL (all months) ..	637	577	530	482	253	199	137	75	2,890

At the beginning of May the first supplies of vaccine were received and inoculations commenced at the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics, this procedure being continued until the end of June when on the instructions of the Ministry of Health the carrying out of the inoculations was suspended until December.

The number of children inoculated during the period was as follows:—

No. of children who completed course of two injections .. 484

No. of children who received one injection 168

In December further supplies of vaccine were received and inoculations recommenced resulting in a further 107 children completing the course of two injections.

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done:—

Total number of patients	..	..	..	..	2,787
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	93,715

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Others	Total
Patients	1,904	446	7	165	265	2,787
Visits	63,835	16,787	51	8,849	4,193	93,715

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respira- tory	Cardiac	Cancer	Senility	Acci- dents	Prepara- tion for hospital	Gynaeco- logical	Cerebral Throm- bosis	Diabetes	TOTAL
Men ..	112	97	100	40	30	55	—	68	4	506
Women	132	227	153	160	71	117	103	163	65	1,191
TOTALS	244	324	253	200	101	172	103	231	69	1,697

The bulk of the District Nurses' work is with the adult population. Children under five years make up only 2·5% of the patients. The patients who had at least 24 visits during the year formed 34% and took up 84% of all visits.

Particulars of Patients of Pensionable Age (65 years and over)

Number of patients over 65 years of age, 1,447.

Number of visits to patients over 65 years of age, 54,769.

Fifty-one per cent. of all patients were over 65 years of age and they had 58% of all visits.

200 Pensioners (47 men and 153 women) were living alone.

The Department has for several years arranged a Refresher Course of six talks or demonstrations of nursing technique. The County of Stafford co-operate and as many as 100 nurses attend these meetings. The subjects this year were:—

- October 17th* “The Outpatients Department of a Mental Hospital”.
- October 24th* “Modern Treatment of Mental Disease in Hospital”.
Both lectures by Dr. E. Molloy, St. Edward’s Hospital.
- October 31st* “The Process of Local Government”
by Professor S. E. Finer, University College of North
Staffs.
- November 7th* Films on Nursing Technique and Health Education.
- November 14th* “The Welfare of Industrial Workers”
by Mr. W. G. Symons, H.M. Inspector of Factories.
- November 21st* “Tumours of the Breast”
by Mr. R. E. Norrish, F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon,
City General Hospital.

A noticeable feature this year is the increased number of cases of tuberculosis. This is due to the use of modern drugs to patients in their own homes. There is a small increase in the number of patients on the books for more than three years as well as an increase in patients requiring more than 24 visits in the year but visits to children under five years show a decrease.

NOTE.—A Deputy Superintendent has been appointed and on completion of her Health Visitors’ Training will take up duty.

At the end of the year there were four male nurses employed all State Registered.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1956

Equipment	Equipment out on loan January, 1956	Issued during 1956
Air Beds	3	2
Back Rests	135	250
Air Rings	165	304
Bed Pans	136	277
Urinals	64	106
Sputum Cups	—	—
Invalid Chairs	38	83 (1 with leg support)
Macintosh Sheets	147	328
Rubber Bed Pans	2	5
Bed Cradles	15	43
Pillows	78	10
Blankets	94	38
Mattresses	69	70
Camp Beds	46	35
Enamel Bowls	—	2
Pillow Cases	15	—
Mattress Covers	32	20
Bed Blocks	—	2
Men's Night Shirts	2	—
Men's Pyjamas	—	—
Douche Cans	6	3
Fracture Boards	1	—
Heart Tables	—	3
Commodes	17	24
Spinal Carriages	—	—
Cot Sides	—	3
Foam Pillows	1	—
Feeding Cups	2	2
Crutches	3	3
Air Ring Covers	2	1
Flannelette Sheets	1	—

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Requests for this Service continue to increase rapidly. The number of households visited is more than double that of 1953. The increase is among old age pensioners. The visits may be only one of three or four hours per week but it enables the elderly person to keep his home clean and orderly.

		<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>				
		1956	1955				
Number of households who have received help	..	1270	994				
Classification of households:—							
		1956	1955	1954			
(a)	Old Age Pensioners	..	..	..	1,061	859	599
(b)	Confinements	..	..	..	18	20	21
(c)	Tuberculosis	..	..	..	15	11	8
(d)	Illness in the Home	..	..	..	176	104	91
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	..			1,270	994	719

Number of Home Helps employed (mostly part-time) at the end of the year—135.

Demands for the service continue to increase rapidly, especially among the old age pensioners. The households of the aged were made up as follows:—

(a) Married couples	.. .. .	174	
(b) Living in house with other people	.. .. .	215	
(c) Living alone (i) men	.. .. .	177	} 668
(ii) women	.. .. .	491	

558 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1955, the number was 684).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Administration—The Committee

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of ten elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organisation and the development of the service, reports on cases, the running of the Junior Occupation Centre, the Adult Training Centre and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day-to-day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The Senior Duly Authorised Officer, Mr. T. Poole, who was also Petitioning Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts retired in February after 43 years of service.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation of the valuable work done by him over the years.

Three very experienced Duly Authorised Officers are employed. We were able to continue the work done for the Mental Hospitals in the area as we were fortunate in being able again to obtain the services of a fully qualified Psychiatric Social Worker who took up part-time work for us in April. One other Mental Health Visitor is also employed on psychiatric work. There is no doubt that work in the field of prevention, care and after-care services for the mentally ill are of vital importance to the community in these times and there is a wide field for expansion here, particularly in the community services.

Two full-time Mental Health Visitors carry out investigation and supervision of the mental deficiency patients and the placing in employment of those so capable. They also complete Home Reports for visiting justices on behalf of various institutions.

Junior Occupation Centre—One Supervisor; six Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, three trainee Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Adult Training Centre—One Supervisor (male), three female and four male instructors.

One Home Teacher.

During the year the name given to the Assistant Supervisors at the Occupation Centre was changed Nationally to become Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. This change of name may give a fillip to this important profession.

Training of Staff

New staff at the Junior Occupation Centre are trained by the Supervisor and experienced Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. This has been found successful. After a period of this training, members of the staff can be sent on a course run by the National Association for Mental Health, with salary and course expenses paid by the City Council. This course is of one year's duration, and is the only recognised training for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped of Junior Occupation Centres. It is an excellent and well worth while course for anyone seeking a career in this field of work.

The appointment of trainee assistant teachers enables us to train young persons of the age of 18-21 with a view to their taking this course after one of two years initial training and experience. They will thus become fully qualified and able to have a career in Occupation Centre work. It is felt that this type of appointment will be very useful and will help us to have eventually a staff fully trained and all qualified. One trainee Assistant Teacher and one Instructor from the Adult Training Centre were seconded to this course commencing in September.

At the Adult Training Centre, similar arrangements exist whereby new staff are trained by the Supervisor and experienced instructors, one of whom has the additional duty of training members of the staff of both sexes, where necessary, in general handicrafts.

Co-ordination with Other Bodies

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board, and Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of Medical Staff between the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee, but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority Schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

The Psychiatric Social Worker and a Mental Health Visitor attend St. Edward's Mental Hospital one day weekly. Both attend Psychiatric out-patient Clinics at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary and the Mental Wards and Psychiatric out-patient clinics at the City General Hospital. This work is for the purpose of obtaining social histories, and to interview relatives at hospital and clinics. Interviews and home visits are carried out at the request of psychiatrists, general practitioners, patients, social agencies and hospitals outside the area in connection with social histories, after-care and prevention of mental illness. They also carry out the "Follow-up" and after-care of discharged patients, including finding employment for them, and on request, supervise patients on trial from Mental Hospitals.

In this way considerable co-ordination of the Local Authorities statutory duties for the prevention, care and after-care of mental illness is attained with the work of the Hospital Management Committee.

The Psychiatric Social Worker also attended one session weekly at the Child Guidance Centre run by the City Council's Education Committee.

Work Undertaken in the Community

The provision of prevention, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Services Act and of work under the Mental Deficiency Acts has continued throughout the year, and lectures and talks on various aspects of the service have been given to interested bodies.

With regard to mental illness, as previously stated, members of the Mental Health Staff attend at two psychiatric out-patient clinics weekly, and at observation wards of the City General Hospital, and at St. Edward's Mental Hospital to complete case reports, social histories and to help generally with any problems which the patients or their relatives may have. They also follow up and carry out after-care of discharged patients to try and prevent recurrences of mental illness.

Assistance is given where possible and required in housing ; advice and guidance about insurance, pensions, financial arrangements, etc., employment in normal or sheltered surroundings ; interpretation of the patients illness to the family ; marriage guidance ; vocational guidance and so on.

The Psychiatric Social Worker attends for one session weekly at the School Health Service Child Guidance Centre, and also does home visits in this connection. Also on the preventive side, advice on the management of young children, and the problems of their parents, is given by Doctors and Health Visitors and other staff at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, Nurseries and on home visits, etc. Similar action is taken, where applicable, in the case of the defective person.

MENTAL ILLNESS

(a) Work undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 for the year 1956.

Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890	118 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890	173 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890	33 (Observation)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890	25 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890	6 (Certified)

Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890	79 (Certified)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	94 (Voluntary)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	15 (Voluntary)
Certified in Out County Mental Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	1
Transferred from City General Hospital to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 64 of Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Number of instances in which Justices examined patients yet did not order detention	10
Number of instances in which enquiries by Authorised Officers found non-warranty for calling in Justices	114
 TOTAL OCCASIONS	<hr/> 669
 ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ..	<hr/> 566 <hr/>

(b) *Precis of work done by the Mental Health Officer (Psychiatric)*

	1956
Two afternoons weekly, City General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic.	
Social Histories	385
Interviews in Hospital	127
Two afternoons weekly N.S.R.I. Psychiatric Clinic.	
Social Histories	326
One day each week St. Edward's Hospital, Cheddleton.	
Social Histories	465
Interviews in Hospital	165
After-care Home Visits	803
Interviews in Mental Health Office	213

Requests for Social History or After-care Home Visits were received from many sources.

(c) Mental Deficiency

Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

- (i) Most mental defectives on the register have been notified by the Local Education Authority as ineducable or as requiring supervision after leaving school.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Consultant Psychiatrist at the City General Hospital, and a General Practitioner experienced in Mental Deficiency are recognised by the City Council for the ascertainment of mental defectives on behalf of the Local Mental Health Authority.

Supervision

Statutory and voluntary supervision has been regularly maintained throughout the year, and considerable time has been devoted to special cases, particularly where home environment is unsuitable. The majority of cases notified as requiring supervision on leaving schools have been able to find employment without difficulty, and particularly where they have been working alongside relatives, have settled down well. Some find difficulty in settling to regular work and change their jobs frequently and with them the Mental Health Visitors have often been able to place them suitably, and to help them to settle down. Those unable to settle at all have been placed at the Adult Training Centre and some of them after a period there, have been able to return to work in ordinary industry in carefully chosen jobs. The Mental Health Visitors have excellent relations with employers, and with the officials of employment exchanges, and the contacts so made have proved very valuable. Practically all of the employable mental defectives on our register are in suitable work.

The Mental Health Visitors continue friendly supervision of patients in their area who have been discharged from the Acts, and supervise patients on licence from Institutions other than the local one which has its own Mental Health Visitor. They carried out 848 visits to the homes of registered mental defectives during the year 1956.

Guardianship

Guardianship has been used only in cases of hardship or presenting other special problems and at the end of 1956, there were only four cases under this type of care.

Junior Occupation Centre

This Centre takes mental defective children from the age of five up to about sixteen years.

The patients are classified as far as possible according to their ability and there has been a considerable improvement in the scope and type of training provided and work done. At the end of 1956 there were 95 patients in attendance.

The patients are brought to the Centre by special 'bus and by ambulance, and receive their mid-day meal and mid-morning milk at the Centre. The patients attend from 10.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. They receive daily training in handwork, physical training, speech therapy, sense training, domestic work, clean habits, etc. Gardening is done by the older boys, and the older girls have a cookery class.

At an annual Open Day, a display of work done by the patients including weaving, knitting, tapestry, stool-seating, candlewick, embroidery and rugs, etc., was very successful. The opportunity was given to parents and others interested to see the children at their ordinary daily tasks, and various displays and percussion band performances were given.

The annual Summer Outing again took the form of a very enjoyable visit to Rhyl. It took place in July and was attended by the patients, staff, several parents and committee members.

Thirty patients were sent to the Rhyl Holiday Home run by the National Association of Mental Health for a holiday of one week's duration. Few of them would have had a holiday by any other means. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of the Centre Staff. They all had a very enjoyable holiday.

The annual Harvest Festival Service was held at the Centre during October, and was conducted by the Revd. A. Perry, Vicar of St. Luke's, Hanley, and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee. The patients helped to decorate the room in which the service was held, and sang suitable hymns and solos on this occasion. The gifts were afterwards sent to a local hospital.

Two Christmas parties were held at St. Luke's Schoolrooms, Hanley, and at Duke Street Junior Training Centre with the patients on Home Teaching also attending. The parties started with some singing, individual and community, followed by conjuring and magic performances. Father Christmas again paid visits, and each patient received a gift off the Christmas tree.

The report submitted by the Inspector from the Board of Control was again satisfactory. By arrangements with the Staffordshire County Council, several of our patients attend the Occupation Centre, Lower Milehouse Lane, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The Parent-Teacher Association, formed during 1952, has held monthly meetings which have been well attended. The enthusiasm shown by the members at the start has been well maintained, and I am sure that the Association has been of considerable benefit to the patients, their parents and our staff.

Home Teaching

One Home Teacher for mental defectives is employed. Her work continues to be very valuable and has proved very helpful, particularly in view of the waiting list for patients to be admitted to the occupation centre. Thirty patients received instruction, chiefly in handicrafts, in their homes. This tuition is individual, since grouping has not been possible because of the distance between cases, and for other reasons. Each pupil is seen about once in ten days.

Adult Training Centre

The Industrial Training Centre for Adult Mental Defectives which was started in February 1952, has been a very successful venture. There were 116 patients on the register at the end of the year with a staff of one Supervisor and six instructors.

The patients receive a minimum of 5/- per week pocket money ; and are given a free mid-day meal, and are transported to and from the centre by special buses which pick them up at collecting points near their homes. They work a five-day week from Monday to Friday from 9.15 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. daily. They also receive four weeks paid holiday per year.

The male patients are taught shoe-repairing, woodwork, such as toys, barrows, see-saws, rocking horses, bedside lockers, cupboards, etc., and many forms of general handicrafts including leatherwork, weaving, rug making, basket making, canework, wiredrawn brushes, etc.

The female patients concentrate on embroidery, but also do most other forms of handicrafts.

Thirty female patients were sent to the White Heather Holiday Home at Old Colwyn for one weeks holiday.

When one considers that most of the patients are low or medium grade M.D's., the standard of handicrafts done is very high. The improvement in this standard following four full years training has been remarkable. The patients have also benefited psychologically, being more settled and happy. For many of them it has meant all the difference between sitting alone doing nothing, to companionship with their own kind, and work to do within their own physical and mental capacity. The general atmosphere of the centre is one of happiness and contentment. Parents report too that their behaviour at home is much improved by attendance at the centre.

About 30 pairs of boots and shoes are repaired weekly for the Welfare Services Department, the Children's Department and for some of the special residential schools. Wooden toys, cupboards, etc., are made for Day Nurseries and for other departments.

A very successful Open Day and sale of work was held in November when parents and other interested people were given an opportunity of seeing the trainees at work and an excellent display of finished articles, most of which could be bought.

The trainees and staff attended a special Harvest Thanksgiving Festival Service held at St. Luke's Church and conducted by the Rev. A. Perry, to whom our thanks are due.

The report of the Inspector of the Board of Control was satisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1956

Table 33

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. <i>Particulars of Cases reported during 1955</i>				
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with."				
Action taken on reports by—				
(i) Local Education Authorities on children				
(1) While at school or liable to attend school	16	10	—	—
(2) On leaving special schools ..	—	—	1	1
(3) On leaving ordinary schools	3	5	2	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	1	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground ..	—	—	13	6
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ..	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during this year	20	15	16	7

	Males	Females	Total
2. <i>Disposal of Cases reported during the year</i>			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "Subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under statutory Supervision	20	16	36
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ..	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ..	3	—	3
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under voluntary Supervision	13	6	19
(ii) Later found not to be defective ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary	—	—	—
Total ..	36	22	58

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON THE REGISTER ON
1ST JANUARY, 1956

Table 34

	Males	Females	Total
1. "Subject to be dealt with."			
(a) In certified Institutions	176	166	342
(b) Under Guardianship	1	2	3
(c) Under Statutory Supervision ..	170	145	315
2. Certified Defectives but not yet "subject to be dealt with."			
(a) Under voluntary supervision ..	30	17	47
(b) Other cases	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	377	330	707

AMBULANCE SERVICE

General Remarks

The work of the Service now shows some stabilization as will be seen from the comparison of figures, patients carried and mileage covered, for the last three years. It will be noticed that the number of patients carried during this year is 78,001 which is 234 more than last year when the number was 77,767, but is 202 less than in 1954 when 78,203 patients were carried, the highest number in any one year since the Service was formed.

The mileage covered during the year was 394,631, which is 3,383 less than last year, 1955, when service vehicles covered 398,014 miles.

Staff

The number of Staff, operational and administrative at the end of the year was 61 and consisted of the following:—

Chief Ambulance Officer	..	..	1
Deputy Ambulance Officer	..	..	1
Control Officer (Operational)	..	..	1
Assistant Control Officer (Admin.)	..		1
Clerk/Telephonist	..	..	1
Junior Clerks	..	..	2
Section Leaders	..	..	3
Deputy Section Leaders	..	..	3
Male Driver /Attendants	..	..	44
Male Attendant	..	..	1
Female Driver/Attendant	..	..	2
Labourer	..	..	1
			—
TOTAL	..		61
			—

There was one vacancy for a Female Driver/Attendant to be filled.

Vehicles

One new sitting-case ambulance was acquired during the year, and was put into service in March.

The vehicle strength at the end of the year was as follows:—

- 3 Austin Ambulances
- 8 Bedford Ambulances
- 2 Daimler Ambulances
- 1 Austin Sitting-Case Ambulance
- 5 Bedford Sitting-Case Ambulances
- 1 Morris Sitting-Case Ambulance
- 4 Austin Cars

Service vehicles are equipped with two-way wireless receiving-transmitting sets, and the first-aid and other equipment carried complies with that as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

The servicing and maintenance of vehicles is undertaken by the Corporation Vehicle Maintenance Department.

Petrol supplies are received at the Ambulance Station, the service having its own petrol pump and 1,000 gallon storage tank, and petrol is issued to service vehicles as needed.

Training

Training in First-Aid takes place at the Ambulance Station on one evening each week. All members of the operational staff have taken a Re-examination in First-Aid during the year and were successful in passing. The examinations were set by the St. John Ambulance Association or the British Red Cross Association.

Training has also been given in the handling and lifting of patients, as recommended by the Council of Physical Recreation, and revision demonstrations have been given on the use of the Novox resuscitation outfit and oxygen therapy apparatus.

Long Distance Travel

Arrangements were made for 84 patients to be transported over long distances by rail, as against 69 last year, and 81 in 1954.

Inspection of Personnel and Vehicles

On Tuesday, July 10th, 1956, the Lord Mayor (Councillor W. Bailey, J.P.), visited the Ambulance Station and inspected Ambulance personnel and vehicles, and also distributed "Safe Driving" awards to members of the Staff and presented the "Barker Cup," a trophy competed for annually by ambulance crews, to the winning team for the 1955 competition.

Regional Competition

No. 9 Region of the National Association of Ambulance Officers held their 3rd Annual Regional Competition at the Oakhill County Modern School, Stoke-on-Trent, on Sunday, October 28th.

A team from Stoke-on-Trent Ambulance Service was entered and shared the second place with Smethwick, each team gaining 117 points, Shropshire gained the first place with 121 points. Teams from Coventry, Herefordshire, Staffordshire, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton also competed.

The judges for the Competition were Dr. G. W. Roberts, Medical Officer of Health for Flintshire, and his Chief Ambulance Officer, Mr. D. J. Jones.

Analgesia Outfits

Twelve outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station and are available for midwives upon request.

1,296 requests were made for outfits during the year as compared with 1,437 last year.

Outfits are overhauled by a British Oxygen Co. technician every three months.

Summary of Work Carried Out by the Ambulance Service during 1956

Number of patients carried—78,001.

Monthly totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,792
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,689
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,959
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,561
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,949
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,578
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,912
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,247
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,879
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,835
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,082
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,518
TOTAL								78,001

Types of Cases:—

Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	783
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Works Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	371
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,935
Infectious Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	360
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases				..	..	..	4,815
Other Cases Carried		..	..	..	..	..	69,028
				TOTAL		..	<hr/> 78,001

Total mileage covered—394,631.

Monthly Totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,002
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,952
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,154
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,424
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,179
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,486
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,233
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,758
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,718
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,084
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,206
December		..	..	..	..	..	30,435
TOTAL							394,631

Yearly Totals

		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
July 5th to Dec.				
31st, 1948	..	9,287	83,972	9.0
1949	..	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950	..	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951	..	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952	..	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953	..	72,897	379,725	5.2
1954	..	78,203	389,972	4.9
1955	..	77,767	398,014	5.1
1956	..	78,001	394,631	5.0
		518,311	2,932,681	5.65

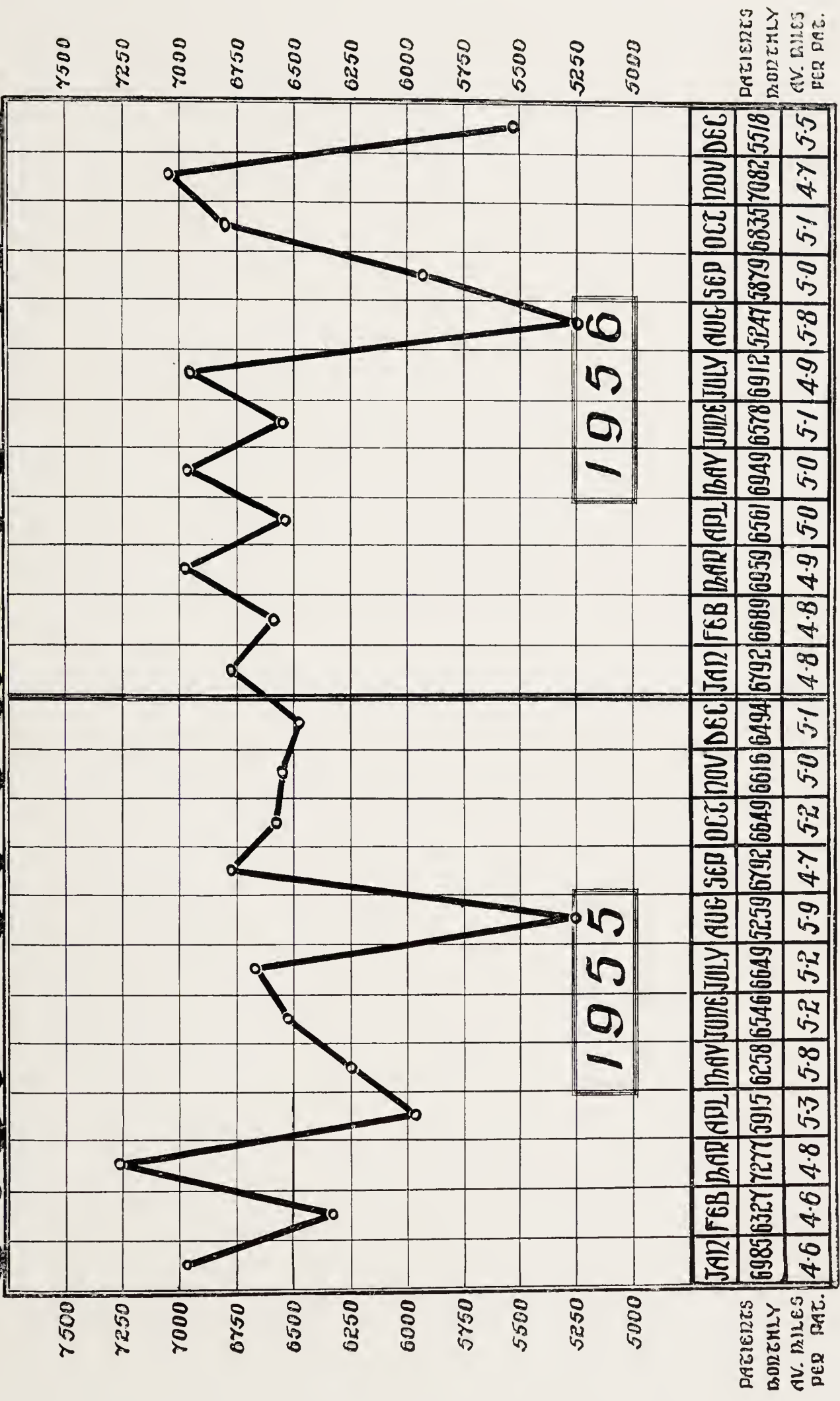
MILEAGE: COVERED



PATIENTS CARRIED

1955

1956



PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate eighteen persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek Road.

During 1956, 1,862 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,660 in 1955. During the same period, 2,248 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,337 in 1955.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1956, 324 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 281 Post Mortems carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

SANITARY SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on

GENERAL SANITATION, HOUSING, SMOKE ABATEMENT, FACTORIES, SHOPS ACTS, CANAL BOATS, DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION, RODENT CONTROL, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, FOOD SAMPLING, MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION, ETC., ETC.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

During the year, 10,276 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 11,496 in 1955 and 16,349 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	330
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	885
Structural Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,398
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,262
Total number of houses inspected							3,993

Total number of houses in which defects were found	..	2,685
Total number of defects found	..	10,276

REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

In respect of nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	9,144
In respect of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	225
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	..	..	2,184
Appointments kept	..	..	..	..	..	803

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 3,575 complaints were received, of which 570 were unfounded.

594 Complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

<i>Nuisances</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Verminous Houses	—	—
Dirty	11	10
Damp and Dilapidations	2,687	2,390
Want of, and Defective Spouting	990	1,076
Defective Roofs	728	731
Defective Plaster	1,305	1,450
Defective Floors	933	386
Fixed and Defective Windows	1,076	1,141
Water Supply—Defects	54	50
Defective Drainage	65	53
Stopped Drains	572	425
Want of Drainage	8	12
Want of Sink	5	9
Defective Sink or Waste	209	174
Bath, Lavatory and Sink Pipes Untrapped	1	7
Septic Tanks Defective	4	—
Privies Defective	1	—
Defective W.W.C's	102	118
Defective W.C. Structures	255	223
Defective W.C. Fittings	822	739
Want of Water Supply to W.C's	307	288
No Flushing Apparatus to W.C's	2	1
Dirty Closet Apartment and Pans	7	6
Defective Yard and Passage Paving	57	67
Unpaved Surfaces	3	2
Accumulations	45	34
Manure Receptacles, Defective or Required	2	—
Keeping of Animals, etc.	6	4
Other Nuisances	19	19
TOTAL ..	10,276	*9,415

*This figure includes defects previously reported.

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK

New Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
In respect of repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
Conversions, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,787
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work	..	..					1,220

DRAIN TESTS MADE FOLLOWING						<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	37	21
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Reconstructed Drains	..	..	..	..	..	237	2
Repaired Drains	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Other Purposes	..	..	..	..	..	22	2
TOTALS						299	26

Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>					<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Contraventions and Defects</i>	
						<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Common Lodging House	..	..			5	—	—
Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	5	—	—
Theatres, etc.	..	..	..	..	5	2	—
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	4	—	—
Public Halls	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Marl Pits, Pit Shafts, Tips	..	..			31	7	4
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Pig Keeping	..	..	..	..	9	—	—
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	38	2	1
Schools	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	2	1	—
Stables	..	..	..	..	2	1	—
TOTALS					102	13	5

Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 2,834 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928.

Proceedings were instituted in 107 cases during the year, and work was carried out by the Public Works Department in default of statutory notices in 169 cases.

Table of Statutory Notices Served

							<i>Notices Served</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936							
Section 39	Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	640
Section 40	Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..	..	..	..	7
Section 44	Insufficient Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Section 45	Defective Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	480
Section 47	Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	293
Section 56	Unpaved Yards	..	..	..	..	..	1
Section 93	Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	1,139
Section 103		..	..	..	..	..	2
SHOPS ACT, 1950							
Section 38		..	..	..	..	..	—
Section 37		..	..	..	..	..	—
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928							
Section 32	Stopped and Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	..	271
FACTORY ACT, 1937							
Section 7		..	..	..	..	..	10
TOTAL							2,844

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this department relate only to arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

							<i>Contraventions Found Abated</i>	
VENTILATION								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
HEATING								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1

							<i>Contraventions</i>	
							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
LIGHTING								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
WASHING FACILITIES								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
MEALS FACILITIES								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Unsuitable	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
SEATS FOR FEMALES								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15
GENERAL DISREPAIR							8	—
CLEANLINESS							124	17
DRAINAGE								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
OTHER NUISANCES							—	10
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
Not Separate for Sexes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Unsuitable or Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	28
Badly Lighted	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Badly Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Without fasteners to doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9
Dirty Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	26
TOTALS							293	128
Number of Inspections							207	
Number of Re-inspections							40	

Statutory Notices—Served 0 : Abated 1.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 109 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 5 inspections were made during the year. No Contraventions were found.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES AND WASTE WATER CLOSETS TO WATER CLOSETS

(PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 47)

Privies

Further consideration is being given in regard to the conversion of Privies in the outlying areas of Packmoor, and a re-sewering scheme is being prepared for submission to the Ministry.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has already been given to the extent of £50,000.

At the end of 1956, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	..	222			
Total number completed	..	..	..	..	2,512
			£	s.	d.
Total Cost	..	..	..	..	94,335 0 0
Cost to Owner	..	..	..	..	54,160 0 0
Cost to Corporation	..	..	..	..	40,175 0 0
Average Cost Per Conversion	..	..			37 11 1

NOTE:—The figure of £94,335 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 31 Canal Boats have been inspected. The accommodation provided was for 93 persons, being an average of 3·0 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 76 persons, being 25 males, 16 females, and 35 children, or an average of 2·45 per boat ; representing 32·9% males ; 21·1% females ; 46·0% children.

Of the 35 children found on the Boats, 24 (14 boys and 10 girls) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 31 boats was as follows :—

- 2 boats to carry two persons.
- 27 boats to carry three persons.
- 2 boats to carry four persons.

In six instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance), and in 2 instances three canal boats were worked by one family.

Infringements of Acts and Regulations

(a)	Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b)	Notification of change of Master				..	..	..	—
(c)	Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(d)	Marking	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(e)	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(f)	Separation of sexes		..	..	..	..	..	—
(g)	Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(h)	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(i)	Painting	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(j)	Water Vessel	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(k)	Removal of bilge water	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(l)	Other defects or dilapidations			..	..	..	..	—
(m)	Notification of Infectious Diseases			..	..	..	..	—
(n)	Admittance of Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL								3

Notices were served in 3 cases for infringements and no legal proceedings were taken under the Acts and Regulations during this period. No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

One canal boat was registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 50 Canal Boats known to be working.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

Disinfection

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

No. of Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	490
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of Schools disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Day Nurseries disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	..					5,629

Disinfestation

(ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, COCKROACHES, STEAM FLIES, ETC.)

Specially trained operators are engaged in this service and treatments have been successfully carried out by the use of fumigants and D.D.T. compounds in liquid and powder form.

The houses and household effects of new tenants for Council Houses are inspected and where necessary disinfestation of the house, furniture, clothes, etc., is carried out.

			<i>Total No. of visits</i>
No. of Private Houses treated	..	738	809
No. of Council Houses treated	..	191	297
No. of Factory Premises treated		68	903

In addition to the disinfestation of dwelling-houses, all Corporation Buildings (Offices, Market, Town Halls, etc.), and a large number of factories, bakehouses, food premises, etc., are under contract for periodic treatment and supervision by the Disinfestation Staff.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Infestation in the City is well under control. Industrial and business premises, many of which are under contract, have been periodically inspected and treated.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

No. of visits to premises	..	..	..	..	..	16,630
No. of interviews and appointments	..	..	..	..	..	108
No. of other inspections	..	..	..	..	..	135
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended	..	..	..	..	..	266
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out	..	..	..	..	..	251
Total weight of prebait laid in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	22,812
Total weight of prebait taken in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	7,909
Total weight of poison bait laid in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	41,815
Total weight of poison bait taken in ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	5,734
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	..	..	..	..	..	16,189
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	..	..	..	..	..	3,776
Defective Drains found	..	..	..	..	..	44
Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	..	41
Drain test made—27 positive, 24 negative.						
No. of Dak Boards laid	..	..	..	..	..	2,114

Rat Infestations of Sewers

During the year, 1,546 sewer manholes were treated.

Following the test baitings, maintenance treatments first and second periods were carried out and 2,613 pre baits and 337 poison baits were laid.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1956:—24.

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1955:—28.

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tripe Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	9
Gut Scrapers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fat Melters and Extractors	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	5
						24

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

Atmospheric Pollution



Domestic Smoke

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, ABATEMENT OF SMOKE, GRIT, DUST, FUMES, ETC.

The most outstanding feature of the year, as far as atmospheric pollution is concerned, is the Clean Air Act. This Act, the outcome of the report of the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution, received Royal Assent in July, 1956, and is directed towards reducing atmospheric pollution. Two very important provisions in the Act relate to the prohibition of "dark smoke" not only from industrial premises but also from dwellinghouses, and to the creation of Smoke Control Areas. In addition, Local Authorities will be able to control the installation of new furnaces and also the emission of dust and grit from industrial furnaces. Certain sections of the Act came into operation at the end of the year and the remainder will become operative at a later date. This Act will entirely supersede the old smoke abatement law which has been in operation without change for more than thirty years. It may, therefore, be opportune to review the progress made in smoke abatement during this period.

The pottery industry in the past was unquestionably responsible for the major pollution of the atmosphere in this district where fogs were accepted as a common occurrence. Happily, a revolutionary change has taken place in the technique of pottery firing and coincidentally the older inhabitants confirm that the fogs are very much less frequent nowadays.

Gas and electricity kilns have been installed at an increasing pace and at least 600 of these types of kilns are now in use. Oil fuel is also used to fire tunnel kilns in some instances. These alternative methods of firing have brought about a gradual reduction in the number of coal fired ovens and kilns from about 2,300 to something not more than 600. The pottery industry estimates that the amount of raw coal used for firing ware has been reduced from 750,000 tons to 185,000 tons per annum. This has had a marked effect in reducing smoke emissions.

At the present time, there are in the City, about 275 factories, large and small, concerned in the manufacture of pottery. In 46% of these factories firing is carried out smokelessly, 39% are partially smokeless and only in 15% is the firing process still completely carried out by means of intermittent ovens and kilns using raw coal as fuel. For the most part, these are small factories.

Seven new gas fired continuous kilns and 47 new electrically fired intermittent kilns were brought into operation during the year.

Still further improvement in smoke pollution has been effected by a reduction in the number of steam boilers in factories and collieries. These have been reduced approximately from 670 to 250 due, in the main, to the introduction of electricity as motive power. The modernisation of existing boiler plants, the installation of mechanical stokers and the use of oil fuel in firing have also contributed to a cleaner atmosphere.

The heavy clay industry has not been so successful in evolving smokeless methods of firing as the pottery industry, but nevertheless, smoke emissions have been considerably reduced by improvements in kiln construction and by the introduction of mechanical stokers in kilns firing red goods. Research is still going on in the heavy clay industry and it is hoped that in the not too far distant future some new method for the firing of blue bricks, blue tiles and other goods, requiring a reducing atmosphere during the firing process, will be found.

The fifteen atmospheric pollution recording stations set up in the City have been operating satisfactorily with little interference or damage except in the case of the station in Northwood Park. Here, persistent and wanton damage has rendered the deposit gauge at this station useless for the greater part of the year, and it appears that an alternative site will have to be found.

The analyses of the readings of the various stations are shown in the appended Tables 35 and 36. Table 35, shows readings of the deposit gauges which measure the rate of fall-out of solid impurities in the atmosphere and these figures give an indication of the location of the heavier polluting industrial process in the City. Table 36 shows the extent of sulphur gases in the atmosphere and it will be noted that the highest readings are during the winter months, suggesting that domestic fires produce a high proportion of this type of pollution.

Table 35

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge
Readings of Solid Deposits in Tons Per Square Mile—Year 1956

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year	Monthly Average
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	14.03	16.75	11.91	13.93	11.71	19.03	15.47	13.96	12.75	11.18	10.91	14.43	166.05	13.84
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	15.13	9.80	12.43	12.70	10.34	18.75	*	12.03	12.87	10.64	10.27	16.48	141.44	12.86
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	22.29	15.65	15.78	15.82	15.42	21.33	21.46	16.94	14.79	19.35	18.62	27.27	224.73	18.73
Burslem, Park ..	17.64	12.67	22.48	17.24	13.57	*	15.11	15.47	17.44	15.71	15.37	34.65	197.35	17.94
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	25.61	18.69	19.26	19.06	18.93	19.30	23.56	19.57	13.73	21.65	14.30	32.96	246.62	20.55
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	48.41	65.53	59.69	46.18	41.31	90.87	*	70.33	15.61	73.30	57.22	25.67	594.13	54.01
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	*	24.38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20.88	21.78	67.04	22.35
Hanley, High School ..	18.09	16.93	13.29	15.34	11.70	19.85	23.33	10.14	9.25	13.69	13.42	11.17	176.20	14.68
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	15.44	17.71	19.17	14.96	16.86	15.61	24.05	17.88	14.62	22.02	18.35	16.42	193.95	17.63
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	12.43	14.35	12.46	12.92	10.41	11.17	10.97	8.55	8.58	9.98	9.61	5.70	127.96	10.66
Fenton, Park ..	*	16.15	12.30	12.16	14.53	17.19	19.12	19.05	8.01	12.36	12.90	11.62	155.40	14.13
Longton, Employment Bureau	14.26	13.93	13.96	14.70	11.48	18.93	17.45	11.98	11.65	10.47	15.61	19.33	173.75	14.48
Longton, St. James' ..	23.21	33.35	26.05	22.04	27.75	37.75	28.61	16.88	12.84	14.41	16.44	19.87	279.22	23.27
Longton, Park ..	9.88	13.49	10.11	12.73	10.11	12.99	8.25	10.97	13.09	9.41	8.58	8.52	128.11	10.68
Longton, High School ..	11.14	11.44	11.61	14.16	12.38	13.89	15.14	12.42	6.61	7.22	8.49	9.43	133.93	11.16

* indicates Station out of action

Table 36

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments

Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO3 per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide Per Day, Year 1956

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year	Monthly Average
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	2.40	2.26	2.12	1.69	1.11	1.26	0.86	0.84	1.49	1.67	2.08	2.66	20.44	1.70
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	4.06	3.67	3.13	2.39	2.06	2.04	1.56	1.15	2.42	2.43	3.47	3.77	32.15	2.68
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	4.72	4.67	4.30	2.87	2.21	2.58	1.84	1.76	2.78	3.42	4.29	4.17	39.61	3.31
Burslem, Park ..	3.77	4.57	3.15	2.62	2.29	2.41	1.67	1.23	2.30	3.22	4.88	3.83	35.94	2.99
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	3.88	3.59	2.57	2.20	2.12	2.21	1.37	1.08	1.48	2.76	3.88	3.02	30.16	2.51
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	3.74	3.78	3.38	2.86	2.32	2.75	2.17	1.68	1.63	3.46	3.39	3.11	34.27	2.86
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	3.29	3.13	1.89	1.76	1.97	2.26	1.59	1.48	1.68	2.44	3.19	3.08	27.76	2.31
Hanley, High School ..	2.26	2.19	1.45	1.35	0.94	1.12	0.90	0.94	1.16	1.91	2.20	1.84	18.26	1.52
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	2.26	3.64	2.39	2.87	2.02	1.69	1.09	0.72	1.31	2.06	3.72	2.77	26.04	2.17
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	3.17	4.22	3.34	2.51	1.28	1.42	1.16	0.95	1.49	2.21	3.00	2.54	25.40	2.12
Fenton, Park ..	*	3.27	2.03	2.06	1.80	2.13	1.38	1.05	2.06	2.48	3.90	2.75	24.91	2.26
Longton, Employment Bureau	2.80	2.89	2.57	1.73	1.38	1.90	1.08	0.97	1.48	2.21	2.35	2.12	23.48	1.96
Longton, St. James' ..	1.85	2.09	2.04	1.66	1.34	1.47	0.78	0.64	1.23	1.56	2.19	1.28	18.13	1.51
Longton, High School ..	2.21	3.54	1.88	1.94	1.40	1.71	0.94	.093	1.59	1.98	3.28	1.92	23.32	1.94
Longton, Park ..	1.45	2.42	1.29	1.43	0.82	1.13	0.62	0.49	0.59	1.05	1.74	1.00	14.03	1.17

*indicates Station out of action

Table 37—Showing Progress Made in the Installation of Smokeless Methods of Firing Continuous and Intermittent Ovens and Kilns in the Pottery Industry

PROGRESSIVE FIGURES FOR YEARS :																									
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Ovens and Kilns Fired by	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Electricity ..	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	29	29	29	29	29	30	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	275*	339*	386*	
Producer Gas	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	9	9	
Town's Gas..	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	75	81	83	84	84	89	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	271	278	
Crude Oil ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	5	5	
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	128	134	136	137	137	143	169	202	226	256	299	339	361	376	547	624	678	

*This figure has been revised to include all intermittent kilns in use.

**Table 38—Showing Action Taken with Regard to Smoke
Abatement and other Nuisances**

	Potteries		Brick and Tile Works		Collieries		Other Premises	
Complaints Received								
Smoke	34		1		2		34	
Grit and Dust	2		—		1		7	
Fumes	4		—		—		14	
Noise and Vibration	2		—		2		18	
Burning Spoil Banks	—		—		—		—	
Totals	42		1		5		73	
	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance
Observations for Smoke								
Boiler Stacks	28	223	—	—	1	1	8	66
Oven Stacks	6	163	7	33	—	—	—	—
Kiln Stacks	1	50	—	3	—	—	—	22
Other Stacks	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	16
Other Observations								
For Grit and Dust	1	4	—	—	—	7	3	50
For Fumes	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	48
For Noise and Vibration	1	5	—	—	—	11	—	22
For Burning Spoil Banks	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
For Other Purposes	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals	41	490	7	36	1	20	11	230
Inspections								
Of Boilers	97		—		1		39	
Of Ovens	54		20		—		—	
Of Kilns	9		2		—		4	
Of Other Installations	9		—		—		32	
For Grit and Dust	8		—		5		129	
For Fumes	21		—		—		176	
For Noise and Vibration	12		—		2		81	
For Burning Spoil Banks	—		—		1		1	
For Other Purposes	360		3		—		313	
Totals	570		25		9		775	
Interviews								
Owners or Occupiers	16		1		—		31	
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	243		20		13		182	
Other Persons	104		1		9		319	
Totals	363		22		22		532	

Smoke Abatement and Other Nuisances—*Cont.*

	Potteries	Brick and Tile Works	Collieries	Other Premises
Demonstrations in Firing				
Boilers	4	—	—	—
Kilns	—	—	—	—
Ovens	—	—	—	—
Other Installations ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	—	—	—
Warning & Statutory Notices Served				
Smoke	37	6	—	8
Grit and Dust	1	—	—	3
Fumes	1	—	—	—
Noise and Vibration ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	39	6	—	11

Repairs, Improvements and Alterations Carried Out

Boiler Plant	1	Ventilators	1
Fuel	15	Grit and Dust Prevention ..	4
Firing	21	Noise and Vibration	1
Smoke Consumers	4	Mechanical Stokers	26
Stacks	1		

Improvements in firing practice following advice to firemen were effected in a large number of cases, but many of these prove to be only of a temporary nature, unless constant supervision is maintained.

FACTORIES ACT

**Prescribed Particulars, etc., on the Administration of
Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the Factories Act, 1937
enforced by the Local Authority**

(Form 572)

	Factories (Mechanical)		Factories (Non Mech.)		Workplaces		Total	
Visits Paid	1109		55		78		1242	
Defects	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Want of Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Lighting ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Walls ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Condition of Ceilings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defects in Drainage ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	5	3
Other Nuisances ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	3	4
Sanitary Accommodation:								
Insufficient ..	2	15	—	1	—	—	2	16
Unsuitable or Defective	229	141	—	—	3	2	232	143
Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Badly lighted ..	124	76	1	—	2	—	127	76
Badly ventilated ..	14	13	3	1	—	—	17	14
Without fasteners to								
doors.. ..	92	54	—	—	2	—	94	54
Dirty condition ..	137	85	1	1	4	—	142	86
Foul or defective urinals	34	16	—	—	1	—	35	16
Want of Indicators ..	46	29	—	—	—	—	46	29
Inadequate Screening	10	8	—	—	—	—	10	8
Directly Communicating	14	16	—	1	—	—	14	17
TOTAL ..	712	461	6	5	12	2	730	468

During the year, new or additional sanitary accommodation was provided at 13 factories, and plans were approved by the City Council for new or additional sanitary accommodation at 22 factories.

Complaints received from H.M. Inspector ..	..	..	..	24
Complaints complied with ..	..	..	..	23
Complaints in hand ..	..	..	..	1

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	490	55	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,616	1,109	27	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	2,106	1,164	28	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	<i>No. of cases in which defects were found</i>			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	2	16	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	705	441	—	21
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	9	8	—	—
TOTALS ..	718	466	—	24

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

						<i>Mechanical</i>	<i>Non-Mechanical</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	145	66
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	305	77
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	444	153
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	224	63
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	160	40
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	287	62
Bucknall and Smallthorne	..	..	..	..	..	51	29
TOTAL						1,616	490

PART VIII of the ACT---OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 4 (Wearing Apparel) ; These were inspected and found satisfactory.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The slum clearance programme which actually commenced in this City in 1953 reached its peak in 1956. During this year, thirty-two clearance areas affecting 1,455 dwellinghouses were represented and in addition, 378 dwellinghouses were dealt with either by individual demolition or closing orders, making a total of 1,833 houses. The majority of these were in Burslem and Hanley, a smaller number in Tunstall and a few in Stoke and Longton.

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry in 1955 estimated the total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000, and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of these within the first five years ending 1959. Up to date action has been taken in relation to 4,499 houses.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has now held 36 public and private inquiries in the City, and of this number 26 were held during this year.

The programme of slum clearance is proceeding most satisfactorily and it is hoped that the first phase will be completed well within the five year period specified.

The new arrangements for the demolition and clearance of the sites is also working satisfactorily except for occasional delays arising from the difficulty of finding suitable re-housing accommodation for certain individual families. During the year, 1,055 houses were demolished and the sites cleared.

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	TOTAL	Referred to Housing Department	Number Rehoused	Awaiting Rehousing
Carry over from 1952		139	—	139	139	—	139 at the end of 1952
1953 ..	300	444	—	444	444	215	368 " " " 1953
1954 ..	400	320	530	850	320	367	321 " " " 1954
1955 ..	1,200	679	554	1,233	656	710	267 " " " 1955
1956 ..	800	378	1,455	1,833	1,245	1,125	387 " " " 1956
TOTAL ..	2,700	1,960	2,539	4,499	2,804	2,417	387

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABULATED LIST OF AREAS REPRESENTED AND ACTION TAKEN UP TO DATE

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Longton 33	Heathcote Road ..	412	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Longton 34	Heathcote Road ..	9	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Tunstall 31	Linehouses ..	4	23 Sept., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55	24 Oct., 55
Burslem 36	Sneyd Street ..	25	23 Sept., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Longton 35	Hackett Place ..	34	21 Oct., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sept., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Stoke 21	Flash Lane ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55	26 Jan., 56
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane ..	3	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Hanley 45	Stafford Street ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place ..	10	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street ..	6	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Longton 36	Caroline Street ..	4	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 37	Caroline Street ..	5	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 38	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 39	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Burslem 38	Broads Row ..	15	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	1 Mar., 56	20 April, 56
Fenton 7	Meakins Row ..	18	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	23 Feb., 56	14 April, 56
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street ..	6	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sept., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 April, 56
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street ..	10	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sept., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	5 April, 56
Stoke 22	North Street ..	18	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56		
Stoke 23	North Street ..	15	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56		
Longton 44	Normacot Road ..	4	21 April, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sept., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 45	Normacot Road ..	11	21 April, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sept., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 46	Normacot Road ..	225	21 April, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sept., 56	23 Nov., 56
Burslem 39	Auckland Street ..	26	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56		
Burslem 40	Hobson Street ..	31	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 56	29 Nov., 56
Fenton 8	Star Bank ..	24	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	30 Aug., 56	19 Oct., 56
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.	53	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	12 June, 56		
Hanley 46	Keelings Road ..	8	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	17 April, 56	18 July, 56	15 Sept., 56
Burslem 41	Westport Road ..	19	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	Unopposed	2 June, 56	25 July, 56
Burslem 42	Newport Lane ..	18	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	2 May, 56	1 Aug., 56	22 Sept., 56
Hanley 47	Etruscan Street ..	20	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56		
Hanley 48	Salem Street ..	33	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56		

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Tunstall 33	Crosswood Street..	18	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 April, 56	25 Sept., 56	22 Nov., 56	
Hanley 49	Etruria Road ..	11	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	13 Mar., 56	19 June, 56		
Burslem 43	Greeting Street ..	50	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 April, 56	24 April, 56	25 Sept., 56	26 Nov., 56	
Hanley 50	Paxton Street ..	18	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 April, 56	24 April, 56	25 Sept., 56	28 Nov., 56	
Hanley 51	Bucknall New Rd.	227	22 Mar., 56	26 April, 56	26 April, 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56		
Hanley 52	Waterloo Street ..	31	22 Mar., 56	26 April, 56	26 April, 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56		
Hanley 53	Nelson Place ..	10	22 Mar., 56	26 April, 56	26 April, 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56		
Burslem 44	Reid Street ..	101	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56		
Burslem 45	Ellgreave Street ..	11	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56		
Burslem 46	Globe Street ..	101	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56		
Burslem 47	Station Street ..	91	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56		
Burslem 48	Longshaw Street ..	8	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56		
Burslem 49	Bradwell Street ..	20	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56		
Burslem 50	Porter Street ..	70	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sept., 56	13 Nov., 56		
Burslem 51	Lower Haddridge ..	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sept., 56			
Burslem 52	Orgreave Street ..	48	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sept., 56			
Hanley 54	Trinity Street ..	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sept., 56			
Stoke 24	Honeywall ..	5	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	7 Sept., 56	Unopposed	31 Oct., 56	27 Dec., 56
Tunstall 34	Broadfield Road ..	17	7 Sept., 56	27 Sept., 56	2 Oct., 56	11 Sept., 56	Unopposed		
Hanley 55	Bethesda Street ..	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sept., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56			
Hanley 56	Bethesda Street ..	6	7 Sept., 56	27 Sept., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56			
Stoke 25	Empire Terrace ..	30	23 Aug., 56	27 Sept., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56			
Tunstall 35	Malpass Street ..	23	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	13 Nov., 56			
Longton 42a	Normacot Road ..	8	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56			
Longton 43a	Normacot Road ..	29	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56				
Longton 46a	Normacot Road ..	10	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56				
Longton 46b	Normacot Road ..	11	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56				
Longton 46c	Normacot Road ..	26	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56				
Hanley 57	Broom Street ..	20	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56					
Tunstall 36	Rathbone Street ..	159	14 Dec., 56						
Hanley 58	Bucknall Old Rd.	5	14 Dec., 56						
Hanley 59	Bucknall Old Rd.	172	14 Dec., 56						



Part of Heathcote Road Clearance Area
Compulsory Purchase Order



Heathcote Road clearance area C.P.O.—cleared site



Heathcote Road clearance area C.P.O. — Redevelopment

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

Sixty-one applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts were received, and a certificate was issued in each case.

Twenty-six applications for the revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received, and in fourteen cases the Certificates were revoked.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1936.

During the year, 302 Demolition Orders and 35 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation, and 41 undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders.

1. INSPECTION

(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	1,881
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	2,245
(b) (i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	1,831
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1,942
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. . . . . . . . .	1,831
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. ..	37
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state	.. ..	13
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1936 (Clearance Areas)	.. .. . . . . . .	1,638
(g)	Number of inspections under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	.. .. . . . . . .	73
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51	.. .. . .	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	997
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(i) By Owners	—
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 Housing Act, 1936.	
(i) Demolition Orders made	302
(ii) Undertakings accepted	41
(iii) Closing Orders made	13
(iv) Informal Undertakings	—
(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(i) by Owners	668
(ii) by Local Authority in default of Owners	64
(d) Proceedings under Section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :— Closing Orders made	22

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
(a) Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	55	623
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	58	412

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936, and Public Health Act, 1936	277
Appointments	520
Defects remedied	1,546
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.	2,186

Pre-war Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Areas

Table showing present position of areas included in the five year programme commenced in 1933 :—

	<i>Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Part II</i>		<i>Total</i>
Total No. of Areas	162	—	162
No. of Houses confirmed by Ministry	3,773	104	3,877
Population	17,131	389	17,520
Total number of Families	4,213	115	4,328
Total number of Families rehoused..	4,208	109	4,317
Total Houses Demolished	3,753	96	3,849
Total Houses Standing Vacant ..	15	3	18
Total No. of Houses still occupied ..	5	5	10
Total No. of Families to be rehoused	5	6	11

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation at the end of the year

	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
Tunstall	80	29
Burslem	104	45
Hanley	152	102
Stoke	17	47
Fenton	50	50
Longton	85	46
	<hr/> 488 <hr/>	<hr/> 319 <hr/>

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1936

During the year there were 111 complaints of overcrowding and of these 66 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. 33 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

305 Inspections were made as compared with 779 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 293 as compared with 203 for the previous year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Sixty-seven samples of Public Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

64 samples were satisfactory;
3 samples were unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
1	Almonds, pure ground	—	1	1	—
1	Almonds, ground	—	1	1	—
2	Almond, ground, substitute ..	1	1	2	—
1	Almonds, Flaked	—	1	1	—
1	Apricot Conserve	—	1	1	—
1	Apricots (Special Diabetics) ..	—	1	1	—
1	Banana Flavoured Curd	—	1	1	—
1	Bakewell Filling	—	1	1	—
1	Blackcurrant Juice Syrup	—	1	1	—
1	Blackcurrant Cordial, Non-alcoholic	1	—	1	—
2	Bicarbonate of Soda, B.P.	—	2	2	—
1	Battenburg Cake	—	1	1	—
1	Butter Mints	1	—	1	—
2	Butter, Australian	2	—	2	—
15	Butter, Danish	15	—	15	—
1	Butter, Farm	—	1	1	—
1	Butter, New Zealand	1	—	1	—
1	Butter, Creamery	1	—	1	—
1	Butter, Devonshire	1	—	1	—
1	Butter, Dairy	—	1	1	—
1	Buttercream & Raspberry Jam				
	Sponge	—	1	1	—
1	Butterscotch	—	1	1	—
1	Buttercream Sponge	1	—	1	—
1	Beef Paste	—	1	1	—
1	Benerva Tablets	—	1	1	—
1	Brewers Yeast Tablets	—	1	1	—
1	Bronchial Mixture	—	1	1	—
1	Cabbage, Pickled	—	1	1	—
3	Cake Mix	—	3	3	—
1	Cameron Syrup	—	1	1	—
1	Camphor Ice, B.P.	—	1	1	—
1	Castor Oil	—	1	1	—
1	Children's Blackcurrant Tonic ..	—	1	1	—
1	Coconut Cake Flour	—	1	1	—
3	Cream, Double	2	1	3	—
1	Cream, Pasteurised	1	—	1	—
1	Cream, Dairy	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken, Minced	—	1	1	—
59	Carried forward	27	32	59	—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
59	Brought forward	..			27	32	59	—
3	Crab, Dressed	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
2	Coffee	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
3	Coffee and Chicory Essence	..			—	3	3	—
5	Coffee and Chicory Essence (Sweetened)	..	..	..	—	5	5	—
3	Cough Mixture	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
1	Cornflour	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Cream, Sterilised	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Cream, Clotted	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Coconut, Dessicated	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream Doughnuts	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Cream Baskets	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Cream	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream-e-Whip	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cumberland Rum Butter	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
1	Cordial	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Cordial, Ginger	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Cordial, Blackcurrant Juice	..			1	—	1	—
1	Curry Powder	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Custard Powder	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Creamed Rice	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken and Ham Paste	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Dairy Creams..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Di-lactofort	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Energen Orange Special Fruit Product	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Elixir of Echinacea	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Epsom Salts, B.P.	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Famel Syrup	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Fish Paste	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Friars Balsam	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
4	Flour, Self-raising	..	..	..	—	4	4	—
1	Fruit Sauce	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
4	Glace Cherries	..	..	..	—	4	4	—
1	Gees Linctus, B.P.	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Ginger, Ground	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
1	Ground Mixed Spice	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Glycerine, Lemon & Honey Mixture	..			—	1	1	—
2	Honey	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Honey, English	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
19	Ice-Cream	..	..	..	19	—	18	1
1	Indian Brandee	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Instant Postum	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Apricot	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Jam, Blackcurrant	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Jam, Damson	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Stoneless, Plum	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Jam, Raspberry	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Strawberry	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
10	Jelly, Table	..	..	..	—	10	10	—
1	Jelly, Tablet	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly Crystals	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
161	Carried forward	..			52	109	157	4

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Results of Analysis	
					Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
161	Brought forward ..	52	109	157	4	
1	Jelly, Mint	—	1	1	—	
1	Jelly, Sugarless, Table ..	—	1	1	—	
6	Lemon Curd	—	6	6	—	
3	Lemon Cheese	—	3	3	—	
1	Lemon Juice	—	1	1	—	
1	Lemon Juice, Natural	1	—	1	—	
1	Lemon Squash	—	1	1	—	
1	Lobster Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	
1	Marmalade, Scotch	—	1	1	—	
2	Marmalade	—	2	2	—	
1	Marmalade Jelly	—	1	1	—	
2	Marzipan	—	2	2	—	
1	Marshmallow and Slippery Elm Drawing Ointment	—	1	1	—	
1	Midget Brisling in Pure Olive Oil ..	—	1	1	—	
1	Multivite	—	1	1	—	
1	Meat Paste, Liver and Bacon ..	—	1	1	—	
1	Mentholated Balsam	—	1	1	—	
1	Margarine	—	1	1	—	
1	Milk	1	—	1	—	
147	Milk, Sterilised	147	—	147	—	
160	Milk, Pasteurised	159	1	159	1	
154	Milk T.T., Pasteurised	153	1	153	1	
17	Milk, Channel Island	17	—	16	1	
11	Milk, Tuberculin Tested	11	—	11	—	
12	Milk, Channel Island (all grades) ..	11	1	12	—	
10	Milk, T.T., Sterilised	10	—	9	1	
3	Mincemeat	—	3	3	—	
1	Molasses, Tablets	—	1	1	—	
2	Non-brewed Condiment	2	—	2	—	
1	Nuritabs	—	1	1	—	
1	Nutmeg, Ground	—	1	1	—	
1	Nut Mix	—	1	1	—	
2	Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	
1	Olive Oil B.P., Raspberry Vinegar B.P.C.	—	1	1	—	
1	Orange Curd	—	1	1	—	
2	Orange Squash	2	—	2	—	
1	Orange Drink	1	—	1	—	
1	Pastry Mix	—	1	1	—	
1	Pepper, White	—	1	1	—	
2	Pepper, Cayenne	—	2	1	1	
1	Pepper, Ground, White	—	1	1	—	
1	Paste, Fish, Salmon, Shrimp ..	—	1	1	—	
1	Piccalilli, Sweetened	—	1	1	—	
1	Pickle, Sweet, Chutney	—	1	1	—	
3	Piccalilli	—	3	3	—	
1	Paste, Tongue	—	1	1	—	
2	Puff Pastry Mixture	—	2	2	—	
1	Pickle, Sweet	—	1	1	—	
1	Pork and Meat Roll	—	1	1	—	
1	Pork Brawn	—	1	1	—	
733	Carried forward ..	567	166	724	9	

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
733	Brought forward	..			567	166	724	9
1	Pickles, Mixed	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pulmo Bailly	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Relaxa-Tabs	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Radio Malt	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Rum	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
2	Rum, Jamaica	..	..	..	2	—	2	—
2	Salmon, Potted	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Salmon Spread	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Sage	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Sardines in Tomato Sauce	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
4	Sauce	..	..	..	—	4	4	—
1	Sauce, Fruit	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sauce, Mint, Fully Sugar Sweetened	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Salmon Salad in Mayonnaise	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
9	Sausage, Beef..	..	..	..	9	—	8	1
7	Sausage, Beef with Preservative	..	..	..	6	1	7	—
35	Sausage, Pork	..	..	..	34	1	26	9
29	Sausage, Pork with Preservative	..	..	..	29	—	28	1
1	Sausage Meat	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Skels (Sugarless Pastilles for Diabetics)	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
5	Sausage Rolls..	..	..	..	—	5	5	—
1	Soupmix	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Soupmix, Oxtail	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sausage, Best..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Spiced Brisling Paste	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Sponge Flour Mixture	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Sild in Tomato Sauce	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
3	Sponge Mix	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
1	Sunny Spread	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Suncrush	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Salmon, Cream of	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Sherry, British	..	..	..	2	—	2	—
1	Steak, Lean, Minced	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Syrup, Rose Hip	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Syrup, Blackcurrant	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tonic, Elixer	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
1	Tartex	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tomato Ketchup	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Tomato Juice..	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Treacle	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tobler-o-Rum	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Thyme	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
17	Vinegar, Malt..	..	..	..	9	8	17	—
2	Vinegar, Cider	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Vinegar, Flavoured with Garlic	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	White Cake Mix	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Wine, British, Rich Golden	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
3	Whisky, Scotch	..	..	..	3	—	3	—
893					668	225	871	22

Formal Samples	668
Informal Samples	225
Number of Samples Genuine	871
Number of Samples Non-genuine	22

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows:—

Quarter ending:—

31st March, 1956	3·67%
30th June, 1956	3·53%
30th September, 1956	3·70%
31st December, 1956	3·86%

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, fixes a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3·0%.

One sample was below the presumptive standard of solids-not-fat, due to natural causes.

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK, BUTTER, SAUSAGE, JAM, ETC.

No preservatives found in milk, butter, pork sausages (27), beef sausages (8), best sausages (1), meat sausage (1), glace cherries (3), mince-meat (3), marmalade (4), lemon curd (6), sauces (6), coffee and chicory essence (6), jams (7), table jelly (10), jelly crystals (1), lemon cheese (3), apricot conserve (1), suncrush (1), cordial (1), orange drink (1), margarine (1), sweet chutney pickle (1), sweet pickle (1), butterscotch (1), cornflour (1), mint jelly (1), tomato ketchup (1), energen orange special fruit product (1), pickled cabbage (1), banana flavour curd (1), piccalilli (2), skels (1).

PRESERVATIVES IN PERMISSIBLE QUANTITIES WERE FOUND IN:—

- 2 Samples of table jelly trace only and 40 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 8 Samples of beef sausage, trace only, 240, 150, 260, 240, 90, 238, 280 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample glace cherries, 32 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 37 Samples of pork sausages, trace only—420 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample lemon squash 190 parts per million sulphur dioxide.

- 1 Sample black-currant juice syrup 270 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples apricot jam 20 and 25 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample rose hip syrup 250 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample black-currant syrup 240 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples British sherry 20 and 285 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample Rich Golden British Wine 80 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples of orange squash 220 and 139 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of natural lemon juice 174 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of black-currant juice, cordial 162 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of ginger cordial 130 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples of coffee and chicory essence (sweetened) 240 and 320 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample of non-alcoholic cordial black-currant flavour 250 parts per million of benzoic acid.

Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows:—

Offence	Result	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Selling Cream Doughnuts which did not contain cream	Convicted	5 0 0	3 8 0
Selling Cream Baskets which did not contain cream	Convicted	5 0 0	3 8 0
Selling a quantity of ice-cream which was 17·1% deficient of non-fatty solids ..	Convicted	2 0 0	3 8 0
Selling Pork Sausage which was at least 6·1% probably 13·8% deficient of meat	Convicted	3 0 0	4 9 0
Selling Pork Sausage which was at least 14·2% and probably 20·0% deficient of meat	Convicted	3 0 0	4 9 0
Selling a bottle of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) containing foreign matter ..	Convicted	20 0 0	3 3 0
Selling Milk which was 4·3% of added water	Convicted	7 0 0	4 14 0

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article				Remarks
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 180 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 230 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 280 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Spiced Brisling Paste	..	..	..	53·8% deficient of fish. Letter of warning sent to retailer.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island)	..	..	..	3·0% deficient of fat. Letter of warning sent to bottler.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 215 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.
Cumberland Rum Butter			..	Contained a small amount of spice, namely nutmeg, not included in the list of ingredients. Letter sent to manufacturers who have now made arrangements for the word "nutmeg" to be stamped on caps stating the list of ingredients.
Cayenne Pepper	..	..	..	Contained mould growth. Retailers premises visited. All stocks withdrawn from sale.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised)	..	..	..	8·3% deficient of fat. Letter of warning sent.
Beef Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 280 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 145 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent.
Tonic Elixer	..	..	..	Label stated "Strychnine Glycerophosphate B.P. 0·0088% w/V." Sample contained Strychnine in approximate amount but the Hydrochloride is the only salt official to B.P. Informal sample. Matter taken up with local chemist who contacted the manufacturers. They agreed a printing error had been made and labels on stocks in local shops were amended.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	..	6·7% deficient in fat. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 210 parts per million sulphur dioxide. Manager interviewed and verbal warning given.

Article	Remarks
Pork Sausages 	Contained preservative—sulphur dioxide—equal to 80 parts per million, the presence of which was not declared. Letter of warning sent.
Pork Sausages 	Contained preservative—sulphur dioxide—equal to 60 parts per million, the presence of which was not declared. Letter of warning sent.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

All milk samples taken for bacteriological and biological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

DESIGNATED MILK

519 Samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) FARM BOTTLED—1

1 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—13

12 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) (PASTEURISED)—16

16 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

16 passed the Phosphatase Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—181

176 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 5 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

180 passed the Phosphatase Test.

1 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (STERILISED)—8

8 passed the Turbidity Test.

HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—163

156 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 6 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

163 passed the Phosphatase Test.

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS)—45

42 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

3 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

45 passed the Phosphatase Test.

STERILISED MILK—92

92 passed the Turbidity Test.

74 Samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tuberculosis with results as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	..	..	13	all	Negative
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island) Farm Bottled			1	Negative	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	23	all	Negative
H.T.S.T. (Pasteurised)	..	..	27	„	„
Pasteurised	..	..	10	„	„

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

201 Visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations, repairs, etc., were made.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13

Twelve samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

						<i>Samples</i>
Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Provisional Grade 3	..	..	..	..	..	—
Provisional Grade 4	..	..	..	..	..	—

Miscellaneous Visits

589 Visits were made to premises for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951
THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS
REGULATIONS, 1951

The following samples were taken during the year:—

Washed Flock	..	..	..	..	..	1
Woollen Mixture Felt	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flock Felt	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cotton Felt	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kapok Mixture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Feathers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flock Pillow	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mill Puff Pillow	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kapok	..	..	..	..	..	1

The sample of Kapok, which was an informal sample, failed to satisfy the prescribed test. The matter was taken up with the local retailer who in turn communicated with his suppliers regarding the matter.

All the other samples satisfied the requirements of the Regulations.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Seven samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Steamed Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrated Lime	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Potash	..	..	..	..	..	1
National Growmore Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish Guano	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	2

A letter of warning was sent to the vendor of the sample of Sulphate of Potash for failing to give to the purchaser a Statutory Statement in accordance with the Act.

With regard to the sample of National Growmore Fertiliser a letter of warning was sent to the vendor and the packer for failing to give to the purchaser a Statutory Statement in accordance with the Act.

The amount of oil found in the sample of Fish Guano was 3·4% more than the amount stated, this difference being in excess of the limit of variation. In the opinion of the Agricultural Analyst, the word "Guano" should not be used in the name of an article intended for use as a feeding stuff. The Manager for the manufacturers concerned was interviewed. The form of analysis required to be given in the Statutory Statement has now been altered to cover the sale of the product as a fertiliser. The product is still sold as Fish Guano.

In the case of the sample of Sulphate of Ammonia the amount of free acid found was 0·07% more than the amount stated, this difference being in excess of the limit of variation. The firm was visited and the Manager interviewed and investigations made regarding possible cause of result found.

All other samples were satisfactory.



Stunning Box — Humane Slaughter

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, became law on the 1st January, 1956; certain provisions, however relating mainly to structural requirements did not come into effect until the 1st July.

The regulations apply to a much wider range of premises than ever before, embracing all premises where a food business is carried on.

During the year, much useful work was done in improving the general standard of food premises, equipment, and personal hygiene.

Slaughtering continued to be carried out at the Public Abattoir, Hanley, and at seven private licensed slaughterhouses. In addition, one private licensed slaughterhouse continues to be used for the slaughter of pigs for bacon production.

Table 39

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
19,098	3,469	67,407	44,789	134,763	49,838

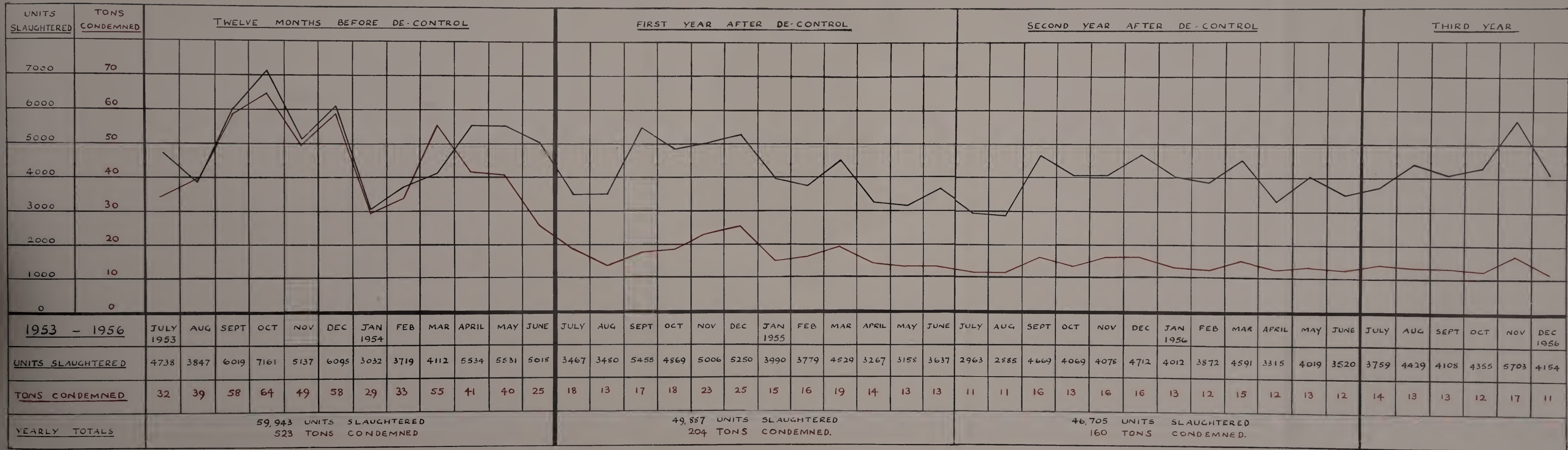
DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

				<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis				T.	C.	Q.	lb.
263 Cattle (1·37%)	Comprising	88 whole carcasses (·46%)					
	and	175 part carcasses (·91%)		30	1	—	—
7 Calves (·20%)	Comprising	7 whole carcasses (·20%)			3	2	25
1,134 Pigs (2·53%)	Comprising	47 whole carcasses (·11%)					
	and	1,087 part carcasses (2·42%)		12	9	2	14
1,404 animals(1·04%)	Comprising	142 whole carcasses (·10%)					
	and	1,262 part carcasses (·94%)		42	14	1	11

Animals found to be affected with other diseases

212 Cattle (1·11%)	Comprising	23 whole carcasses (·12%)					
	and	189 part carcasses (·99%)		9	5	1	17
57 Calves (1·64%)	Comprising	54 whole carcasses (1·55%)					
	and	3 part carcasses (·09%)			16	1	3
99 Sheep (·14%)	Comprising	78 whole carcasses (·11%)					
	and	21 part carcasses (·03%)		1	15	3	3
173 Pigs (·38%)	Comprising	99 whole carcasses (·22%)					
	and	74 part carcasses (·16%)		4	14	2	14
541 animals(·40%)	Comprising	254 whole carcasses (·19%)					
	and	287 part carcasses (·21%)		16	12	—	9

NUMBER OF UNITS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND TONS OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED



Total number of animals affected (Tuberculosis and other diseases)				<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
				T.	C.	Q.	lb.
475 Cattle (2·48%)	Comprising	111 whole carcasses (·58%)					
	and	364 part carcasses (1·90%)		39	6	1	17
64 Calves (1·84%)	Comprising	61 whole carcasses (1·75%)					
	and	3 part carcasses (·09%)		1	—	—	—
99 Sheep (·14%)	Comprising	78 whole carcasses (·11%)					
	and	21 part carcasses (·03%)		1	15	3	3
1,307 Pigs (2·91%)	Comprising	146 whole carcasses (·33%)					
	and	1,161 part carcasses (2·58%)		17	4	1	—
1,945 animals (1·44%)	Comprising	396 whole carcasses (·29%)					
	and	1,549 part carcasses (1·15%)		59	6	1	20

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lb.	T.	C.	Q.	lb.	T.	C.	Q.	lb.
59	6	1	20	98	15	0	23	158	1	2	15

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN
FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCA-
TION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anaemia	—	—	5	—	5
Bruising, general ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy (generalised) ..	1	—	6	8	15
Decomposition, general ..	—	—	—	1	1
Emaciation, general ..	8	5	19	6	38
Fever, acute	2	1	—	25	28
Immaturity	—	34	—	—	34
Jaundice	—	1	—	—	1
Entritis	—	—	—	4	4
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasms ..	1	—	—	3	4
Melanosis, generalised ..	1	—	—	—	1
Metritis, acute, septic ..	—	—	1	—	1
Moribund	2	9	26	5	42
Multiple injuries	—	—	2	1	3
Bilateral Pylo-nephritis ..	3	1	—	—	4
Leukaemia	—	—	1	—	1
Swine Fever	—	—	—	2	2
Pyæmia	1	2	12	17	32
Sæpraemia	—	—	—	1	1
Septicæmia or septic intoxication	2	—	5	22	29
Umbilical Pyæmia	—	1	—	—	1
Uraemia	1	—	—	—	1
Abnormal odour	—	—	—	1	1
Toxæmia	—	—	1	—	1
Actinobacillosis	1	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma	—	—	—	2	2
TOTALS	23	54	78	99	254

Table 40

CARCASES OF ANIMALS (HOME KILLED) BROUGHT INTO THE CITY FROM
OTHER DISTRICTS

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
228	518½	1,780	315	2,841½	868

Table

IMPORTED MEAT (FROZEN AND CHILLED) DEALT WITH AT THE CITY
ABATTOIR

	T.	C.	Q.	lb.
Carcase Meat	14	2	1	21

The Tuberculosis Order, 1938 and Tuberculosis (Amendment) Order, 1946

These orders aim at the removal and disposal of cows suffering from tuberculosis which may be a source of infection to human beings and to other animals. During the year, twenty-three cows dealt with under these orders were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir. Twelve were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis necessitating the condemnation of each carcase, and eleven were affected with localised tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis (Reactor) Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year, 155 cattle dealt with under this order were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir. Four were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis necessitating the condemnation of each carcase, and 151 were affected with localised tuberculosis.

Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves

During the year, seven calves under three weeks old slaughtered in the City, were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis.

In three instances the Ministry of Agriculture (Animal Health Division) was notified and in each case the Dam was traced and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Cysticercus Bovis

In the nineteen cases discovered in cattle slaughtered in the City, eight were affected with viable cysts and, as a final precaution, the carcasses were treated by freezing for twenty-one days at 150°F.

Slaughter of Animals Act

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically-operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

SLAUGHTERMAN'S LICENCES

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

Total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1956:—122.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Canned Meats	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	—	21
Canned Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	3	3
Canned Milk	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	2	—
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	16
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	10
Canned Soups	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	14
Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	24
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	4	3	2
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	—	9	2	5
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	15
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	—
Cooked Meat	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	2
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	13
Creamed Rice	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	17
Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	—	17	—	14
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	18
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Frozen Liquid Egg	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	2	20
Cake	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	20
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	3	4
Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	24
Tomato Juice	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	8
Tomato Paste	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	10
Dried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	8
Sugar Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	—	26
Meat Puddings	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	11
Chestnuts	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	7
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	4
Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	24
Mince Meat	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	12
TOTAL					..	10	6	2	19

INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	Visited Daily	
Offensive Trades Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	
Hawkers Carts and Food Delivery Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
Animal Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Butchers' Shops, and Stalls and Preserves Food Premises	..						492	
Milk Shops and Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	
Ice-Cream Shops and Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	
Food Premises—re Condemnations	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	
Cold Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	662	
Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	
Oatcake Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	
Cafe Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	
Industrial Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	
School Meals Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	
Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	
Hospital Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Mineral Water Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Hotels/Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
Merchandise Marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	
Other Food Retail Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	708	
TOTAL							5,206	

PROSECUTIONS, 1956

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Selling a quantity of meat unfit for human consumption	15	0	0	3	3	0
Selling meat intended for, but unfit for human consumption. Exposed meat for sale which was intended for, but unfit for human consumption	20	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	35	0	0	4	4	0

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1956 KEPT AT THE MEIR, LINGTON

(By the courtesy of Mr. C. V. Brown)

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	4.02	23
February..	..	..	..	..	0.56	15
March ..	..	..	..	..	1.78	14
April ..	..	..	..	..	1.59	14
May ..	..	..	..	..	1.02	9
June ..	..	..	..	..	2.56	20
July ..	..	..	..	..	4.45	20
August ..	..	..	..	..	5.74	23
September	..	..	..	..	2.63	11
October	..	..	..	..	1.96	16
November	..	..	..	..	1.68	15
December	..	..	..	..	3.60	21
TOTALS ..					31.59	201

In 1955, the total rainfall was 28.55 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is mainly obtained from the wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks. A small quantity is obtained from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo solvent. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1956, the Board submitted 634 Bacteriological samples, and 126 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district and they were reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for the purpose of public supply." Of the total number of samples taken 100% were free from faecal contamination (Bacteria Coli) and 96.3% free from Clostridium Welchii organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 31.59 inches, this being 8.8% below the standard average. The use of water still increases due to the increase in the number of new houses and industrial use, but there is still every reason to think that some of the increase is due to waste from pipes and fittings. The margin between the water available from all the sources and the consumption is too small for safety.

At Peckforton and Coopers Green pumping was maintained satisfactorily during the year. At Coopers Green the permanent plant has now been installed, and at Peckforton the permanent station is well on the way to completion.

At Tower Wood a temporary submersible pump has been installed in No. 2 Borehole and good results are being obtained. It is expected that the borehole houses will be erected and the permanent plant installed next year.

At Greatgate Pumping Station, the additional Borehole No. 4, adjacent to No. 2 Borehole, has been sunk and interconnected with No. 2. Temporary pumping plant will be installed in these two boreholes, pending the construction of the permanent station and the installation of the permanent plant, which is expected to commence next year.

During the year, the 24" trunk main from Market Street, Longton, via Anchor Road and Dividy Road to Werrington was completed, tested and connected to the distribution mains of the Uubberley and Bentilee housing estates, affording a good supply to the higher portions of these estates.

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